

met. He is 60 years of age, tall, vigorous, and an acute practical farmer and politician. He has served three terms in Congress and was the first person to introduce a bill providing for the creation of a Department of Agriculture. The bill passed the House but did not become a law.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff of New York said that the appointment of Lyman J. Gage had impressed the business world very favorably, and that all of the selections for the Cabinet seemed singularly strong and happy, to the people of the East.

McKINLEY'S BUSY DAY.

Callers are Reluctant About Their Interviews.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CANTON (O.) Jan. 30.—Major McKinley passed busy morning, and had several conferences of importance, but the general were rather reserved as to their nature. Among the callers were ex-Senator Sanders of Helena, Mont.; Senator Brown of Utah, and Gen. Charles H. Collis of New York.

Gen. J. E. Wilson of Iowa left at 11:30 p.m. for his home. When at the Fort Wayne station he was very reticent in his talk, but it was not very difficult to infer from his talk that he is more than a Cabinet possibility and may accept the Agricultural portfolio.

Gen. Collis of New York had a conference with Maj. McKinley this morning. When asked if any talk had been had regarding Cabinet matters, Gen. Collis declined to answer. He left with Senator Brown of Utah for the East early this afternoon.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and wife of New York, who came here this afternoon to call on Maj. McKinley, left this evening for Cleveland, where Mr. Woodruff expects to see Chairman Hanna.

To the Associated Press Mr. Woodruff said he had come here to talk over the New York situation and particularly to recommend Gen. Woodford for the Navy portfolio. Nothing of a definite nature was accomplished, he said.

MT. LOWE OBSERVATORY.

IT IS TO BE PROVIDED WITH A 72-INCH TELESCOPE.

Negotiations on Foot for an Instrument of the Goethmann Type to Replace the 16-Inch Telescope Used by Prof. Lewis Swift.

(By THE TIMES'S SPECIAL WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Special Dispatch] Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, founder of Lowe Observatory near Pasadena, Cal., comes to visit the Gas Exhibition in Madison Square Garden, and will make his headquarters for several days as the guest of the managers. One of the exhibits at the exposition is a working set of machinery for making illuminating gas from water and hydrocarbons, which is the invention of Mr. Lowe. He is, however, no longer peculiarly interested in this. His great interest now is in the development of astronomical knowledge, and he brings news that will interest every astronomer. Lowe says negotiations are on foot for providing Lowe Observatory with a seventy-two-inch refractory telescope built upon the novel plan described by Mr. Goethmann. Lowe Observatory has now a refractor of the size of a sixteen-inch aperture, which was built by the Clarks at Cambridgeport, Mass. That this is a wonderful lens and has done remarkable work in the clear mountain air in California is proven by medals which Prof. Lewis Swift has received for discoveries with it. Prof. Swift received a medal of the French Academy some time ago, and he has just received a medal of the Royal Academy of Great Britain. Prof. Swift is also here.

LEADVILLE STRIKE.

A Legislative Committee Investigating the Trouble.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LEADVILLE, Jan. 30.—The Legislative Strike Investigation Committee, Senator Reuter chairman, with Senator Gallagher and Representatives Gardner, Anuar and Sechrist, began work today. The mine managers and the miners' union were represented by two attorneys each. P. Graham, of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners testified as to the policy and workings of that body, and repeated what had been told him by local union officials and others since his arrival here, December 15.

Major Nicholson testified as to rates of wages, and agreements between the managers and miners.

E. J. Dewar, secretary of the union, was the last witness. His most important statement was that George Campion, manager of several mines, told him before the strike that unless the miners forced an advance of wages in the mines then paying \$2.50 per day, the companies he represented, while were paying \$2, would be compelled to cut wages. Dewar said some of the mine managers were notified at 8 o'clock p.m., June 19. The reason all mine managers were not notified was that the committee of notification did not have time to see all of them.

The committee will hold sessions day and night, expecting to finish its work Sunday, February 7.

WALKER IN WASHINGTON.

The Admiral Returned to the National Capital.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Admiral Walker has returned to Washington from Southern California, where, with the other members of the committee appointed by the President, he has been investigating the subject of locating a deep-water harbor at either San Pedro or Port Los Angeles in Santa Monica Bay. The other members of the committee will join with the admiral on February 15, when they will present their report to the Secretary of War.

The Sultan's Good Act.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Berlin via Vienna says: The Turkish ambassador has just notified the Austrian government of the decision of the international plague conference at Venice, also of the Sultan's permission for the pilgrimage to Mecca, because of the prevalence of the pestilence. The condition has made an excellent impression.

Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Jan. 30.—The Dominion cabinet this afternoon decided to submit to Parliament for the disposal of business, on March 11.

Wholesale Indictments.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—The grand jury, two weeks ago, returned indictments against fifty-seven gamblers, turned an additional sixty-six indictments today. Fifteen men were arrested tonight under the indictments returned today.

ARBITRATION TALK.

THE TREATY NOW GOES BEFORE THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations Committee Decides to Report It Favorably with Amendments.

UMPIRE CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

KING OSCAR'S VALUABLE SERVICES NOT WANTED.

Free Silver Senators Opposed to the Measure—The Alaska Boundary Treaty Signed by Olney and Pauquette.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today resumed consideration of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, with the determination to finish before adjourning.

The committee was in session three hours and agreed, by an almost unanimous vote, to recommend the ratification of the treaty with amendments. All but one of these amendments were verbal. One of the two which are essential stands out—the clause providing for the selection of King Oscar as umpire, leaving it to the two powers to select an umpire when one is considered necessary. The other important amendment is an addition to article I of the treaty as follows: "No question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties or the relations of either with any other State or power by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement."

This amendment was agreed to by unanimous vote. The amendment eliminating the umpire clause was agreed to by a vote of 9 to 1. The negative vote of Senator Gray of Delaware was cast by Senator Gray of Delaware.

The vote on the motion to report the treaty favorably, as amended was 6 to 4. The six members who voted in the affirmative were Sherman, Frye, Davis, Culkin, Lodge, Gray. Those who voted in the negative were Morgan, Daniel, Cameron, Mills.

The vote was on financial, rather than political lines. Only one Democratic Senator voted for ratification and one Republican against it. All the votes for the treaty were投 for the amendment.

At the close of the debate, Senator Gray of Delaware moved:

"I move that we adjourn until Friday morning at 10 o'clock."

Proceeding on the next fort, the garrison there came over to his forces at the first demand and stated that they wished to fight for Cuba. They were sick at heart of the murderous work which had been assigned to do. Then again, during the last five years the population of Germany has increased by 3,000,000, whereas that of France in the same period has increased by 2,000,000. Finally, it is shown that in 1873, the number of young men on the lists of military service was about the same in Germany and France, whereas today the number of German conscripts only number 330,000.

EXPLORER NANSEN.

Dr. and Mrs. Nansen are expected to reach London Wednesday evening.

CHAMBERLAIN ASKS TO SPECIFY PLEDGES THAT HAVE BEEN BROKEN.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PRETORIA (South Africa), Jan. 30.—(By ATLANTIC CABLE.) President Kruger in an interview today with J. B. Robinson, the millionaire mine-owner, discussed the situation in railroad rates to the gold fields, and said that the schools would henceforth be subsidized by the state and the medium of instruction would be English.

GRIDIRON PARTY.

The latest thing in entertainment is a gridiron party. The originator was Mrs. Duncombe, daughter of Mr. Archibald Stuard Whortley, and formerly an actress, whose stage name was Nellie Bromley. The Prince of Wales was among Mrs. Duncombe's guests, and among the highest in society.

The comments of the other papers point to the committee as expected to raise up evidence of Boer treachery and intrigue.

The House of Commons yesterday greatly praised Mr. Chamberlain's attitude and the Globe expresses the hope that the King will take steps to bring about a reconciliation.

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THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

In spite of official denials it is becoming generally known that the Czar's health is critical, and that a regency is possible.

The Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia has arranged to visit America during the summer.

WATCHING THE BOSPORUS.

Jealousy Between Russia and England—France Concerned.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

"Considerable uneasiness has been caused by the telegrams received by the Argence Ruse to the effect that the English warships, including eleven first-class battleships, are hovering between Besika Bay and the Dardanelles. The matter is said to be likely to receive special attention at the meeting of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and President Faure."

The Novoe Vremya has replied to M. Lavastre's attack.

In a remarkably sharp article it treats the matter as one of jealousy between the French and the English.

France should see that her interests have descended to the Suez Canal. France's interests in Turkey are merely financial, whereas Russia and Austria are the only countries interested in any territorial division. Russia's principal efforts were given to the Black Sea and as far as Austria, the Danube emptying into the Euxine, demands consideration.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The French Cabinet had a very narrow escape from defeat yesterday when it secured only a majority of eleven in rejecting the amendment of M. Jaures, to the bill granting export bounties to the sugar industry.

It was remarked, however, in some quarters that the bill was adopted.

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IRISH AFFAIRS.

Irish affairs continue in the forefront.

The split in the Irish Parliamentary party will be complete next week, when the so-called "cast-iron pledge" of Edward Blake, member of the south division of Longford, adopted on Tuesday, at a meeting of the party, will be demanded instant treatment to remove the possibility of dangerous friction.

The south portion of the line, however,

which is to be held on Thursday,

will be affected by the decision of the chairman in behalf of the party.

NO DISAGREEMENT.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—L'Epoca says

words dropped by Minister of War Alcalde point to the possibility of an arrangement shortly with the Cuban insurgents.

Much importance is attached

to the recent visit of United States Minister Taylor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—L'Epoca says

the Cuban reform will be

settled on Monday.

Working Hours Reduced.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Jan. 30.—A notice was posted in the Wabash shop

of the Cabot company, February 1,

that the working hours will be reduced

from eight to five hours, and the working days per week from six to five. The

cut affects 400 men.

THE ADMIRAL RETURNED TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

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FREE-SEED HUMBUG.

ALMOST AS BIG A NUISANCE AS FREE SILVER.

Debate on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill Takes a Wide Latitude.

REPUBLICAN BOLTERS LEFT.

POPOCRATIC ALLIES LANDED THEM IN THE SOUP.

Speaker Reed Votes Against the Free Distribution of Seeds—Bad Seeds Distributed By Secretary Morton.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The nominal business of the House today was the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill which was passed before adjournment, but much of the time was devoted to political discussion. Incidental to this discussion was a spirited speech by Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, (Rep.) upon the free silver Republicans of the West who had bolted their party in the campaign. He declared that the bolting Republican leaders had been raised to prominence as much by their party organization as by their own worth, and used their organization to aid the Democratic-Populist combination, and then, after the election had been rewarded by the treachery of their allies. He cited the defeat in Idaho of Senator Dutrois, to whom he paid high tribute.

The free distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture raised an interesting discussion. Mr. Northway of Ohio, (Rep.) asserted that Secretary Morton endeavored to discredit the custom by procuring poor seeds, and Mr. Bell (Rep.) of Ohio stepped in to say that the seed firm of May & Co. of Minneapolis had attempted to bribe him by an offer of seeds free, to refrain from calling the attention of Congress to the quality of the goods they furnished the department. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Mercer of Nebraska, (Rep.) for free distribution to members of poultry, swine and other live stock to illustrate his opposition to seed gifts. At the request of the agricultural organization of Maine, Mr. Hill of Connecticut proposed to strike out the seeds, but his proposition was lost, Speaker Reed voting for the first time this session, and against free seeds.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—HOUSE—

The House today resumed consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, moved a joint resolution which was sustained against several increases of salaries to chiefs of divisions in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep.) of Ohio, referred to the attack recently made by De Armond (Dem.) of Missouri on Secretary Morton. He had supposed, he began, some member of the party to which the Secretary of Agriculture belonged would speak in his defense, but perhaps the Democrats thought Morton, as Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts, needed no defense. He did desire to speak in defense of statistics compiled by the Agricultural Department. They had been of great value in the last campaign in correcting the fallacious theories of the free-silver men that prices of agricultural products followed prices of silver.

Mr. Bell (Pop.) of Colorado protested again interjecting politics into the discussion of appropriation bills, and declared that the prices of silver and gold were together.

Discussion of the silver question was continued by Mr. Morse (Rep.) of Massachusetts and Shafroth (Rep.) of Ohio, but both were called to order by the chair (Mr. Hahn of New York,) who decided the discussion out of order.

Mr. Tawney offered an amendment continuing fiber experiment, dropped on the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture. The amendment was agreed to, 50 to 32. Five thousand dollars is appropriated for experiments.

The question of the distribution of seeds by the Secretary of Agriculture was revived by an amendment offered to the seed section by Mr. Bromwell (Rep.) of Ohio, providing that the Secretary should be governed in the distribution by the written instructions of Senators and members. This distribution was characterized by Mr. Moody of Massachusetts, (Rep.) as "the biggest humbug of the many humbugs we see in Washington."

The first proposal by a Republican member of the course of the bolting free-silver Republicans. It was made by Mr. Mondell (Rep.) of Wyoming, who found his text in the recent defeat of Senator Dubois of Idaho. He referred to the bolters as "men raised on pure plonk, men by Republican organizations, as by their own merits," and said that to join the enemy they must sacrifice those who had stood by them in the past, sacrifice the organization which had deserted them. He denied that their step involved more courage than would have required more courage to brave the storm of denunciation and suspicion at home than to break party ties. The men who temporarily left the Republican party had been lauded as unselfish patriots by their allies, but now the former had fallen from their eyes. He continued:

"Nowhere, in any of these States, where the Republican organization was used to further the interests of candidates in the Popular and Democratic combats for the Presidency, has it been fought but treacherously and deceit practiced upon the men who made it possible for these creatures to wield the weapons of their deception. Anti-slavery convention pledges were carried out by the bolters because there was no way in which they could be avoided, but wherever the silver Republicans had not the 'immortal cinch,' the clever hoof of the late allies had been extorted. Some bold and resolute representation had been used to tear down from their high estate the men who helped them to win their victory."

Speaking of Senator Dubois he said: "It will be a sad extenuation of the part of the men who voted for Dubois that the republican National Committee was working against his re-election. Can any man wonder that the Republican National Committee would work against the election of a man like Dubois?"

The chairman of the National Committee and every man thereof from the chairman down claimed to be moving heaven and earth to elect, and they who make this excuse in extenuation should remember that by so doing they are only bringing into the members of the combination in the legislature who voted to defeat the election of a silver Republican to the Senate, as guilty not only of the heinous crime of ingratitude, but open to a suspicion of exer-

using their high prerogative influenced by a money consideration.

Fred Dubois, whose eloquent tongue and active brain made him powerful in accomplishment of results, was thrown down, unseated, defeated, the man he made, in favor of a man completely lacking in all the qualifications that would render him of service to the cause which these hypocrites claim to have at heart. The dispatches this morning bring us the news that the gentleman who succeeded him will go into the Democratic caucuses of the Senate of the United States and thus the Republican State of Idaho is turned over, boots, body and breeches, to the Democratic party, losing 100 per cent of her total vote, and thus is the true animus of the campaign for personal aggrandizement under the guise of devotion to the silver cause exposed to the execration of the nation.

In the course of the seed debate which had been diverted by Mr. Mondell, Mr. Bromwell asserted that a seed firm, May & Co. of Minneapolis, had offered him a secret bribe of \$100,000 to prevent him from calling the attention of the Congress to the poor qualities of seeds furnished the Department of Agriculture by the firm.

Mr. Northway of Ohio (Rep.) charged that the Secretary of Agriculture procured the poorest seeds, to discredit the practice of giving them away.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut (Rep.) offered to move to stop the distribution of seeds.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Mercer of Nebraska, (Rep.) providing that the Secretary of Agriculture furnish to each Senator and member of the House, a copy of cattle and six horses, all thoroughbred and distributed as to sex half and half.

"And hound pups," added Mr. Kyle of Mississippi (Dem.).

When the chairman ruled the amendment out of order, Mr. Mercer said it was no more a joke than the whole gift business. Congress was spending \$6,000,000 a year for documents, most of which were put to no use.

Mr. Bromwell's amendment was passed, and that of Mr. Hill was lost, 53 to 25.

Much interest was excited by this vote. Speaker Reed, who was on the floor, voted for the first time this session, and voted against seeds. The bill was then passed.

A bill to increase the pension of Silas M. Stevens to \$50 a month was passed, and at 4:55 p.m. the House adjourned.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL.

Senate Committee Concludes Hearings on the Land Bill.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads today concluded hearings on the Loud Bill, repealing certain provisions of the existing law regarding second-class mail matter.

Gov. Cleaves of Maine appeared in opposition, saying if it became a law it would injuriously affect many people. He held that to exclude sample copies of newspapers without giving a letter of grace, would be to invalidate many advertising contracts made on the strength of the assurance of cheap postage contained in the present law.

Mr. Hough of Houghton, Mich. & Co., Boston, contended that second-class books distributed as second-class mail under the present law, were of high character. Mr. Wheeler contended that nine-tenths of the abuses were due to non-enforcement of the present law. Two wise courses were open to the authorities. The first was to demand that the Postmaster-General to reverse the present rulings; second, to amend the law so as to exclude objectionable matter.

"Do you think," asked Senator Chandler, "you could find Mr. McKinley a Postmaster-General with nerve enough to do that?"

"I do," replied Wheeler. "Mr. Wilson has indicated that he might undertake it."

"Perhaps then," responded Mr. Chandler, "it would be a good idea for Mr. McKinley to keep Mr. Wilson and let him do it."

CORBETT'S PROGRAMME.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—On February 6 James J. Corbett will close his present theatrical season at Kansas City, and as far as an overland express can take him he will go to California.

He contended especially for the retention of the sample copy privilege. He characterized the bill as a monolithic column designed to protect the interests of trusts.

Patrick Farrell of the American News Company, defended his company against the charges of being a monopoly, and argued that discrimination in favor of local publications was new, having begun with the law of 1878. If deprived of this favor now it would be for the first time.

The hearing continued from 10 o'clock until after 5 in the afternoon, and a large number of persons were allowed to view the proceedings, many of them covering ground which had already been covered. Among others who spoke was W. C. Bryant, secretary of the American Publishing Association, representing 183 papers, which at a meeting last Friday, addressed a resolution favorable to the Loud bill. An effort was made by Senator Butler to show that only the big papers—only those favorable to trusts—were members of this association, but Mr. Bryant said this was not true. He said the association had decided for the bill because Mr. Loud's representations as to the enormous growth of second-class mail matter, and was a matter of patriotism.

"I wish you," said Mr. Wheeler. Herman J. Coleman ex-Secretary of Agriculture, antagonized by the bill as opposed to the interests of farmers, especially the people of the West, who would have to stand the cost in the end. He contended especially for the retention of the sample copy privilege.

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CORBETT LEAVES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Corbett closed his theatrical engagement in this city tonight, and will leave at once for Kansas City, where he closed his season. He then goes to San Francisco to start training. Just as soon as the fight location in Nevada is announced, the champion will seek an advantage, and a fast start to the west.

At the birthday reception at the castle, His Majesty cordially conversed with Prince Hohenlohe, Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal, Edward F. Uhl, the American Ambassador and other Ambassadors. The Emperor, dressed in the morning, presented His Majesty with specimens of her embroidery. One was a representation of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern under full sail, and another was the Emperor on a whaling cruise.

The two eldest Princes presented their father with a few of their own sketches. The youngest, who was ten years old, the same day, received the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle and was made a Lieutenant in the First regiment of guards.

The German newspapers, all decorated embassies and they were illuminated in the evening. The United States embassy was decorated with flags.

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The two eldest Princes presented their father with a few of their own sketches. The youngest, who was ten years old, the same day, received the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle and was made a Lieutenant in the First regiment of guards.

The German newspapers, all decorated embassies and they were illuminated in the evening. The United States embassy was decorated with flags.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

THE GREATEST SUCCESS FOR DYEING and cleaning ladies—also for the making and selling of fancy articles by the City Dyeworks' new dry process machinery is wonderful; special prices will be given this week, and 25¢ per hour. Address: Mrs. Anna G. Somers, 315 S. Broadway. To let half price. Ring telephone Main 651, or drop call; remember to ask for receipt, and be sure that it is from 8. C. T. Tel. 200. The dry process, 93 S. Broadway. Tel. 212. **WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU**, 212 W. First st., offers some choice lands close to town, rail and water, on very favorable terms; men and women are missing opportunities; school lands can be taken for investments; remitted no returns required. Address: W. H. Wiseman, 212 W. First st., or WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, headquarters school and government lands.

PERSONAL—DR. G. C. SOMERS, 315 S. Broadway, Tel. 212. Third st., at curve cataract and all chronic diseases; 25 years' practical experience; electrical treatment a specialty; fibroid, uterine, and ovarian diseases cured; optician, nephritis, and various habits cured; no hindrance to business.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—LARGE PRECIOUS specimens, can be sent the first week in January, 1897, from Arizona ever-bearing strawberry plants sold by me will bear if set out by the 1st of March. Special discount 10¢ per plant. Send 10¢ in postage. Address: G. B. Adams, Alameda, Cal.

NOTICE—ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1897, Mr. Warren Campbell, of Monte Carlo, Canada, 100 S. Spring st., will sever his connection with that firm. The business will, however, still be continued under the same name, and in the same location as formerly.

LOS ANGELES ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART—EASTERN EXPRESSIONS, acting, dancing, painting, private and club instruction for the professional and amateur stage. HARRY B. TOWNSEND, Director, and studio, 54 S. Main, Bureau of Theaters.

THE PHILOSOPICAL SOCIETY—Ladies at 325 W. Fifth st., at 8 a.m., "The Ascent of Life," by H. A. Gibson; at 7:45 p.m., "Cycles," by Abbott B. Clark.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIGUEROA and 20th sts.; preaching by Rev. B. W. Taylor, rector; Holy Eucharist, 7:30 a.m.; Confirmation, 10 a.m.; service and sermon, 11 a.m.; choral evensong and sermon, 7:30; strangers cordially invited.

HOME OF THE UNION, THIRD MILE, 212 W. First st., Sabbath School, 9:30 a.m.; subject Sunday morning. Christ's march of the leaves and flowers. There will be a meeting every Sunday.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), COR. Adams and Figueroa, Rev. B. W. Taylor, rector; Holy Eucharist, 7:30 a.m.; Confirmation, 10 a.m.; service and sermon, 11 a.m.; choral evensong and sermon, 7:30; strangers cordially invited.

LOS ANGELES CHURCH OF CHRIST (Scientism)—Krame's Hall, Fifth st., between Spring and Hill, 10 a.m., "The Ascent of Life," by Abbott B. Clark.

HOME OF THE UNION, 20th st., COR. Adams and Figueroa, Rev. B. W. Taylor, rector; Holy Eucharist, 7:30 a.m.; Confirmation, 10 a.m.; service and sermon, 11 a.m.; choral evensong and sermon, 7:30; strangers cordially invited.

WANTED—TO RENT CUTLER AT THE Broadview Church of Christ, opposite Courthouse, today at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; young people meet at 7:45 p.m. Address: 109 W. Broadway. Tel. 1141. **5**

Y.M.C.A. MR. A. V. GRAY OF MOODY Bible Institute, Chicago, and who has his way to the China inland mission, will address the men's meeting at 3 p.m. today.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS WHO LEFT JEWELRY, etc., with Mr. Freer, 406 S. Spring st., are hereby notified to call on L. D. C. Gray, assignee, room 20, Hotel Block, Rev. Bert Estes Howard, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. L. D. C. Gray, assignee. **31**

THE NEW CHRISTIANITY CHURCH (Swedeborgian)—156 E. 10th st., cor. Wall, 3 p.m.; Rev. W. W. Welsh pastor; all services.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS—ODD Fellows Hall, 220 S. Main, this evening, "Invisible Helpers," by Mrs. Randolph S. Rev. HENRY VARLEY, THE EMINENT MEDIUM, will preach at the Emmanuel Temple this morning.

THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDEBORGIAN)—Temple Street, Broadway and Temple st., 11 a.m.—"Manna."

WANTED—Help, Male.

MUMMEL BROS. & CO. **EMPLOYMENT AGENTS**.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished.

Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., in basement California Bank Building. Telephone 609.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. except Sunday.)

MEM'S DEPARTMENT.

Ranch hand, \$15 etc., to \$20 etc.; boy for dairy, \$10 etc.; month, \$20 etc.; 50¢ etc. m.o. man to cut down 4 large trees; blacksmith, \$15 etc.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

All hand cook, \$20 etc.; second cook, \$20 etc.; waiter, \$20 etc.; housekeeper, \$20 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Housegirl, \$15 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; housewife, \$15 etc.; woman for plain cooking, Grand ave., home nights, \$15; girl for household, \$15 etc.; housegirl, \$15 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; housewife, \$15 etc.; to 25 years, German preferred, \$20 etc.; girl for light housework, \$10.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Chamber maid, \$20 etc.; housekeeper for board-houses, \$25; colored chambermaid, first-class hotel, \$25; laundress, hotel, country, \$20 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; maid, \$15 etc.; also a laundress, \$20 each week for 10 cents.

WANTED—MOTHERS, SEND YOUR DAUGHTERS to the McDowell Dressmaking and Dress-cutting school. The entire art taught perfectly in a few days by practical teachers. The ladies unique in tailoring, tailoring, etc., with complete measurement, cut all the newest designs in basques, gowns, coats, capes, fancy sleeves, collars, shirts, etc. Address: Mrs. McDowell, 112 W. Broadway. This is a special offer during February only. Splendid offer for the terms. Call and see 250-260-270 WILSON BLOCK, First and Spring and First st., Room 101.

NOTICE—TO CONTRACTORS—BIDS WILL be received for carpenter labor for putting up the inside finish of Lankensbury building. Plans can be seen at the office of J. B. Lankensbury, 425 S. Main, or Architect Young's office. **1**

WE DO IT—Do not leave your carpet to be moth-eaten; bring them to the RUG FACTORY, 214 S. Broadway, and have handsome, cheap, durable, but fine, made, any size, from any kind of carpet. **31**

HOOT AWA, HOOT AWA—TROIKES YIR hot, too hot awa," main springs, 50¢; water and steam, 50¢; hot water, 50¢; and large clocks cleaned. No. 36 and 38. THE ONLY PATTON, 214 S. Broadway. **31**

SAVE FREIGHT EAST—I WILL PAY \$75 on a carious of household goods to those who will take the remainder of car. Address: M. box 11, TIMES OFFICE. **31**

LADIES, HAVE YOUR DRESS SKIRTS cleaned, rebound and pressed just like new ones; clean, pressed, and made, any size, from any kind of carpet. **31**

NOTICE—TO BUY A HOUSE OR A lot, or a ranch, or an orange or a walnut tree, see R. ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. Tel. 1141. **5**

TOURISTS CAN FIND CAPABLE TRUSTWORTHY woman to care for children by the day or month. Call or address 406 E. 21st st. **31**

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HOUSE OR A lot, or a ranch, or an orange or a walnut tree, see R. ALTSCHUL, 408 S. Broadway. Tel. 1141. **5**

WANTED—\$500 WILL GET YOU A POSITION in a store, \$15 per week, and ½ interest in property, will pay 8 per cent, and give a position to the buyer, wages \$20 per week. **31**

WANTED—Partnership in a business; \$250 for ½ interest, and will guarantee \$20 per week; this is a safe investment. CENTRAL REAL ESTATE CO., 10th and Grand ave.

WANTED—

The services of a gentleman who has an acquaintance with people of means' is wanted; he must be a man of influence and be made to suitable man to present to investors a safe, convenient 7 to 8 per cent. interest bearing investment in the pay-up income stocks of a company-to-be-formed. **31**

WANTED—A COMPETENT, FAIRLY-EDUCATED, middle-aged woman who can give a few hours each day assisting a business woman. Address: N. box 37, TIMES OFFICE. **31**

WANTED—YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING typewriting and shorthand; prefer single; also prefer man who has had some experience. Address: NATIONAL READING, Washington, D. C. **31**

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WANTED—THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES

to live in, buy or rent, in every part of the country. Do you want one? The midwinter edition of the National Recorder will tell how to get a position. See it in store. **31**

WANTED—A PREP OSSESSING YOUNG woman, who is well versed in palmistry prefers also piano players. Call at 128 Lincoln 11 a.m. **31**

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN TO DO DOMESTIC housework, family of 3, exchange for room and room night, and morning for young man going to school. Address: M. box 24, TIMES OFFICE. **31**

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-

WORK, small family. 624 W. EIGHTH ST. **31**

WANTED—CHIROPODISTS—

WACY STEER CURS DAUGRUFF HAIR transplanted; cuts and burns removed without pain. 1974 S. BROADWAY.



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tisement taken for less than fifteen cents.

CHURCH NOTICES—

And Society Meetings.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, EPISCOPAL, OLIVE st., between Fifth and Sixth; opposite the park. Rev. John Gray, rector; Rev. A. Weymouth, assistant. All men from the largest and mother Episcopal Church in Southern California; within walking distance of the principal hotels. Numerous meetings, including the annual Trunk Show, will be held in the church. Prof. George Haynes, organist; Rev. Mr. John S. Dunstan, organ and director. The popular cordially welcome. **31**

FIRST SPIRITUAL SOCIETY, MEETINGS

on the ground floor; hall carpeted with oriental rugs today; entrance to hall through Southern California Music Store. W. H. Pyle, manager. The first meeting of the year will be held at 8 p.m. at the First Christian Church, 1220 S. Broadway, at which Milton M. Lyon will speak, following which will be called a business meeting of members. Prof. George Haynes, organist; Rev. Mr. John S. Dunstan, organ and director. The popular cordially welcome. **31**

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL THE

"Star" coil-spring shaft support; sells at sight; none but live, energetic men need apply. THE SHAFT SUPPORT CO. OF CALIFORNIA, 1120 and 1122 S. Spring st., Los Angeles st., upstairs. **31**

WANTED—MAN TO FURNISH USE OF

team and outfit to experienced prospec-

tor to go to Randsburg and vicinity; prospecting for gold, silver, and lead. **31**

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LINERS.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WE HAVE 50 feet on the west side of Hope street, between 9th and 11th streets. The owner must sell and we are authorized to take offers at least \$100 per foot front. See us once if you want a good buy. HABERT & FOSTER, room 31 Wilcox Bldg. 31

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONTING ON Westlake Park for 25 per cent. less than it is worth; it is a beautiful place for an elevation, much more than some other lots that front on the park, you can buy them for less than you can buy any other lots that front on the park. You can buy them for less than the Westlake Park is the most beautiful land in this city. Address OWNER, L. box 90, Times office. 1

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES OF LAND, SUB-divided in small lots, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, situated in the most beautiful, dairy and diversified farming; climate delightful; soil fertile; water abundant; rail road, telegraph, telephone, etc., all \$50 per acre; don't buy until you have seen this part of California. For full particulars address PACIFIC LAND CO., San Luis Obispo, Cal. or DALLAS & PITT, 216 and 31 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 31

FOR SALE—5 acres near University Station, \$3500. 31/2 acres on University St., \$3500. 21/2 acres on Buena Vista, \$3500. 4 acres on Rosedale ave., \$3500. 21/2 acres on 38th, improved, \$4000. Take Tracton care. 31

HYATT & AHERN,
Cor. Jefferson and Vermont.
FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL 2 1/2 ACRES on Goodner ave., near University, half in bearing fruit, a perfect picture; you can not beat the price; will subdivide right now and sell at 100 per cent profit; don't fail to look this up. The owner will take it. STILSON & PARSONS, S. cor. Second and Broadway. 31

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR A FEW days, 3 lots 50x15, adjoining 35th st., east of Elmer, \$1000 each. B. E. ELMER, Jeweler, 215 S. Broadway. 31

FOR SALE—3 LOTS NEAR WESTLAKE Park on Seventh st.; must sold to close an estate. 220 S. FIRST ST. 31

FOR SALE—LOT ON MAIN ST., NEAR North Ave., near Sixth st., cheap for cash. Apply to OWNER, 1246 Main ave. 31

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS WORK AT CUT-rate, all work required. B. E. ELMER, 215 S. Broadway. 31

FOR SALE—3 LOTS NEAR WESTLAKE Park on Seventh st.; must sold to close an estate. 220 S. FIRST ST. 31

FOR SALE—NICE LOT ON SOTO ST., NEAR Fourth; a snap; \$350 this week. Address M. box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 31

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 100x10 FEET, near University Park, \$1000. Call at 216 CIRCUIT BLDG. 31

FOR SALE—5 ACRES WITH 4-ROOM house, near city limits, \$1000. GEORGE REIS, Buena Park, Cal. 31

FOR SALE—\$750 LOT ON WINFIELD ST., near University Park, \$1000. Call at 216 CIRCUIT BLDG. 31

FOR SALE—\$10,000 50x15, adjoining 35th st., east of Elmer, \$1000 each. B. E. ELMER, Jeweler, 215 S. Broadway. 31

FOR SALE—\$100 GOOD LOTS, CHEAP-set in city, half block of electric cars; fine water, easy installations. 31

Garveria lots, beautiful home sites from \$20 to \$150; easy payments. 31

E. A. W. CARVER,
421 Bullard Building. 31

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS. Lot 60x17, Ingenuity, \$1000. 10x10, 12x12, 14x16, 16x20 and 20x25 lots, \$1500. Lot 50x15, Eighth and Carondelet sts., \$750. 30x12, 30x18, 30x24, 30x30, 30x36, 30x42, 30x48, 30x54, 30x60, 30x66, 30x72, 30x78, 30x84, 30x90, 30x96, 30x102, 30x108, 30x114, 30x120, 30x126, 30x132, 30x138, 30x144, 30x150, 30x156, 30x162, 30x168, 30x174, 30x180, 30x186, 30x192, 30x198, 30x204, 30x210, 30x216, 30x222, 30x228, 30x234, 30x240, 30x246, 30x252, 30x258, 30x264, 30x270, 30x276, 30x282, 30x288, 30x294, 30x296, 30x302, 30x308, 30x314, 30x320, 30x326, 30x332, 30x338, 30x344, 30x350, 30x356, 30x362, 30x368, 30x374, 30x380, 30x386, 30x392, 30x398, 30x404, 30x410, 30x416, 30x422, 30x428, 30x434, 30x440, 30x446, 30x452, 30x458, 30x464, 30x470, 30x476, 30x482, 30x488, 30x494, 30x496, 30x502, 30x508, 30x514, 30x520, 30x526, 30x532, 30x538, 30x544, 30x550, 30x556, 30x562, 30x568, 30x574, 30x580, 30x586, 30x592, 30x598, 30x604, 30x610, 30x616, 30x622, 30x628, 30x634, 30x640, 30x646, 30x652, 30x658, 30x664, 30x670, 30x676, 30x682, 30x688, 30x694, 30x696, 30x702, 30x708, 30x714, 30x720, 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LINERS.

TO LET—Rooms and Board.

TO LET—2 ADULTS WILL BE RECEIVED IN the family of a lady teacher, where they will have home comforts, with regular instruction in any branches desired. Address, M. obs. 28, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, WITH LEASE OF ROOMS, enter out of physician's office; special appliances for the treatment of diseases of nose, throat and lungs. 315 CURRIER BLOCK, 212 W. Third st. 31

TO LET—A NEW YORK COUPLE SPENDING THE winter here. They first came last May, and are now to another couple; good table; fires, gas, porcelain bath; close in Cal. \$24 S. PEARL. 31

TO LET—ELEGANT LARGE SUNNY FRONT room, with chess board, etc.; first-class room; comfortable; 10 minutes' walk from Second and Spring. 209 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 31

TO LET—WANT A MARRIED COUPLE without children, or two pairs of city, board and room, \$30 per month. Inquire 1016 W. PICO. 31

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS with board; bath, parlor, fire, etc., to persons married; a personage, \$60 per month at 320; home cooking; near in. 339 S. OLIVE ST. 31

TO LET—LARGE SUNNY, EAST AND south bay window, 2-room, private entrance, with board, at the ALTA MOUNTAIN, 319 S. Grand ave. 31

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms with board, fine private residence; home comforts, piano, etc.; low rates. 53 W. TENTH, near Pearl. 31

TO LET—with BOARD ACCOMMODATION, for three or four in strictly first-class hotel. 1914 BON-SALLO AVE. 31

TO LET—1022 S. HILL ST. LARGEST AIRY rooms and best of board, shady park; everything homelike. MRS. H. M. LEWIS. 31

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, from \$15 a day up. M. Pleasant Hotel, 101 N. Spring St. Broadway. 31

TO LET—PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS with good private board; pleasant surroundings; references. 3617 FIGUEROA ST. 31

TO LET—BOARD AND BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY. 1037 LINCOLN ST. 1 block west of Pearl. Bed. Eighth and Ninth. 31

TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE FROM 12TH AND Spring, with home cooking; fine location. 2720 S. GRAND ST. 31

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, reasonable, first-class. 41 W. SEVENTH. 31

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD, \$4 per week, with home cooking. THE ELLIS, 315 N. Broadway. 31

TO LET—SUNNY ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board in private family. 73 S. EUCLID AVE. Pasadena. 31

TO LET—2 PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, with board, in a private family. 80 HOLMES ST. 31

TO LET—LOVELY SUNNY ROOM; EXCELLENT table; beautiful grounds. 627 GRAND AVE. 31

TO LET—FRONT SUNNY ROOMS SINGLE, or en suite, with board. 945 S. Flower. 31

TO LET—ROOM AND GOOD BOARD AT reasonable rates. 53 S. GRAND AVE. 31

TO LET—ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board at the BERWYN, 1010 S. Olive. 31

TO LET—SUNNY ROOMS WITH BOARD; private house. 1007 S. MAIN ST. 31

TO LET—SUNNY ROOMS WITH BOARD. 716 S. HILL. 31

TO LET—Lodging-houses, Boardrooms.

TO LET—STORE, 2802 S. Main st., #10. Store room, 2804 S. Main st., #10. Store room, 2810-2816-2818 S. Main st., each. Living rooms in rear or will be arranged to suit tenants.

2 story, 1st floor, Cesar ave., opp. power house, ample space for living rooms; low rent to responsible parties.

Large store room, Main st., near Post office, 1st floor, 11th and 12th. 1

1 FRED A. WALTON, 426 S. Main st.

TO LET—N. BROADWAY, NEAR FIRST, non 4-story block just finished; 75 elegant light rooms, in suitable order in every particular; terms reasonable; in part, cash; satisfactory reference; also one very large store, or will divide; see owner's premises. D. EDWARDS, 119 N. Broadway. 31

TO LET—16-room lodging-house, 216½ W. Sixth st.; rent low to good party.

7-room flat, 303 W. 7th st.; rent \$30 with 1 FRED A. WALTON, 426 S. Main st.

TO LET—WE HAVE A FINE SUITE OF offices to rent, furnished, for 3 to 5 months; in best hotel; driveway; steam heat, etc., cheap rent; owner going out. J. FRANK BOWEN CO., 204½ S. Broadway, suite 211. 31

TO LET—ETC. CHEAP, A LARGE WELL-VENTILATED, bright, airy room, with elevator, in an elegant new block, located 1 block from Westminster Hotel. For particulars address M. box 35, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—\$205 AND 18½ STORIES, ANAHUAC, opposite Commercial Hotel; best opening for dry goods, boots and shoes. Ask for DEUTSCH, 237 W. First st. 31

TO LET—STORE NEAR IN ON BROADWAY, \$21 per month; sunny suite, 3 rooms, cottage, \$12 per month; 2-room new house, \$20. 31

TO LET—STORE NEAR IN ON BROADWAY, \$21 per month; sunny suite, 3 rooms, cottage, \$12 per month; 2-room new house, \$20. 31

TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED FURNISHED ROOMS, NORMAN & SMITH BLDG., Second and Broadway. 31

TO LET—DESKHOM IN CHOICEST OFFICE on S. Broadway. A. C. DEZENDORE, 207 S. Broadway. 31

TO LET—FRESH, 24½ S. ST. STORE, 16½ S. BROADWAY, NEAR FIRST, centrally located to right parts. Apply to R. B. YOUNG, architect, 435 S. Broadway.

TO LET—LODGING-HOUSE IS ROOMS, Olive, near Second st.; rent \$1 per room. BRADSHAW BROS., 246 S. Broadway. 31

TO LET—STORE, 215½ S. BROADWAY, NEAR FIRST, centrally located to right parts. Apply to R. B. YOUNG, architect, 435 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A SPRING-ST. STORE, 24½ S. BROADWAY, NEAR FIRST, centrally located to right parts. Apply to R. B. YOUNG, architect, 435 S. Broadway.

TO LET—STORE, 215½ S. BROADWAY, NEAR FIRST, centrally located to right parts. Apply to R. B. YOUNG, architect, 435 S. Broadway.

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TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED FURNISHED ROOMS, NORMAN &

COMING L.A.W. ASSEMBLY.

THE MEET OF THE BRIGHT LIGHTS OF THE WORLD OF WHEELDOM.

It is to be held in Albany the second week in February and its doings will be closely watched by all bicyclists the land over—the method of choosing the place of meeting—new amendments.

[Contributed to The Times.]

THE annual assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which will be held in Albany during the second week of next month, will undoubtedly be the most interesting in the history of the organization.

During the past year the membership has nearly doubled and now exceeds the combined membership of all other similar organizations throughout the world. Its annual conception is naturally of the utmost importance and interest to wheelmen.

Notwithstanding its past achievements, comparatively few know the early history of the L.A.W. or the men who have helped to make it famous. It was organized on May 31, 1880, at Newport, R. I., upon the call of C. Kirk Monroe, president of the New York Bicycle Club, who first thought of bringing as many wheelmen as possible together for a day of pleasure. Later it was decided that the organization would be of benefit in many ways, and the scope of the meeting was considerably enlarged. Delegates were requested from the few bicycle clubs then in existence, and a formal organization was effected at the Newport meeting.

The name proposed by Samuel T. Clark of Baltimore, "The League of American Wheelmen," was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Charles E. Pratt, Boston; vice-president, Thomas K. Longstreet, Philadelphia; commander, C. Kirk Monroe, New York; corresponding secretary, J. Frank Burrill, New York; treasurer, Hugh L. Wilbroughy, Saratoga.

The objects as set forth in the constitution prepared by Mr. Pratt were:

"To promote the general interests of bicycling, to ascertain, defend and protect the rights of wheelmen; and to encourage and facilitate touring."

The regulation of track racing has since been added. Upon this platform the league has steadily grown in numbers until at the present time it has an enrollment of nearly 75,000 members.

Another who is spoken of in connection with the vice-presidency is W. J. Connelly of Danville, Ill., known as the "silver-tongued orator of the league" from his magnificent oratorical efforts in past assemblies. He has not as yet consented to the use of his name, but pressure may be brought to bear which will induce him to become a candidate. It was Mr. Connelly's eloquence that won for Asbury Park the honor of the national meet of 1895.

E. S. Hartwell, the present treasurer, and the fourth candidate on the

any organization. Mr. Potter is best known for his endeavors to secure improvements in highways and in promoting legislation of vital importance to wheelmen. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the "Liberty Bill," by which the parks of New York were thrown open to wheels and was the leader in getting favorable action on the "Armstrong Baggage Bill," which compelled railroads of New York State to carry bicycles as baggage. As a writer on the subject of "good roads" he is known to every magazine reader. He is now in his third term as chief counsel of the New York division, which has increased its membership from 3,000 to over 20,000 under his guidance.

Mr. Elliott is one of the veterans of the league and his record in the organization shows he has been the author of many valuable suggestions. He is an inventor of no mean ability and is interested in several manufacturing industries. His term of office as president has seen a remarkable growth in membership and his executive ability is unquestioned. He is the publisher of the official organ of the league, a paper sparkling with his individuality.

In the coming contest Mr. Potter is warmly supported by the members of his own and adjacent divisions and the same is true of Mr. Elliott. Both sides are working actively to secure the greatest honor within the gift of the wheelmen.

A. Cressy Morrison, of Milwaukee, the present second vice-president, will be a candidate for reelection and will be supported by the Northwestern States. He has already served two terms and his labors have been of so fruitful a nature that he will probably be continued in office. His election heretofore has been unanimous, a tribute to his ability.

Conway W. Sams, one of the brightest members of the Baltimore bar has been induced to offer his name as a vice-presidential candidate, and it is probable that he will run on the Potter ticket. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Sams, and Mr. Hartwell will run on the same ticket.

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E. S. Hartwell, the present treasurer,

and the fourth candidate on the

Mail Orders...

—Will receive the same
—prompt and careful
—attention as you would
—if here in person.

Jacoby Bros.,
THE LEADING OUTFITTERS.

Nos. 128-130-132-134-136 and 138 N. Spring Street.

Our Aim...

—Is to give you the very
—best goods at the low-
—est prices consistent
—with quality.

NOT SATISFIED.

Be our business great or small, we always want more. No legitimate sacrifice neglected to get it, either. But "railroading" schemes to land customers never for a moment tolerated.

Have You Seen

These elegant suits that are creating such excitement among buyers of clothing. This line which we are selling at twelve eighty-five is comprised of Sacks

\$12.85

and Cutaways, best made, best fitting, most stylish, from our regular stock that have been selling up to \$20.00 the suit.

DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND US.



We do not offer you the choice of our stock at these prices. These specials are displayed in our windows:

\$1.25 Shoes for 56c.

Misses' India Dongola Button Shoes
with patent leather tips,
spring heels,
sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½,
1, 1½ and 2, reduced from
\$1.30 per pair to.....

56c

\$5 Shoes for \$2.10.

Curtiss & Wheeler's Cloth Top French
Dongola Kit Lace Shoes, with flexible
soles and patent leather trimmings:
not the latest styles, and
somewhat broken; but
they're \$5.00 shoes
reduced to only.....

\$5 Odds and Ends
for \$1.00.

Ladies' Patent Leather Oxford with
hand-turned soles, opera toes and
French heels, imported from Robit.
size 12, 12½, 13, 13½,
\$5.00 ties: reduced to.....

\$1.00

Men's \$3.50 Shoes
For \$1.84.

Men's hand-made best Russia Calf
Lace Shoes, in the narrow square
toe, size 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14,
regular \$3.50 values,
reduced to only.....

\$5.00 Shoes for \$1.00.

Ladies' Patent Leather Hand-made
Oxford, the best value of the French Kid.
size 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14,
regular \$5.00 values,
none larger than
\$1.00 in this lot.....

\$7.85

satisfy yourself of their value. You will surely be agreeably surprised.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

DRY GOODS.

Advance Shipment of
Spring Dress Goods.

Through mistake, one lot of dress goods was shipped two weeks earlier than was expected.

Now that they are here we have placed them on sale.

The lot comprises some very choice Imported Suit Patterns of the very latest designs.

Piece goods in all the new checks so popular this season; prices from 40c to \$1.25 per yard.

Illuminated Granite Cloth and Vigoreau Suitings, all very desirable for street costumes and tailor suits.

New Ruchings.

Just received a new lot of the latest and daintiest creations of ruchings and ruffling, made of chiffon-brilliant, mouselines and silk gauze. This season's most popular dress trimming, especially attractive for evening wear.

A popular line of prices.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

171 and 173 N. Spring St.

Telephone—Main 259.

The eggs were evidently deposited in one of the pores of the skin or upon its surface from which the freshly hatched maggots entered.

A later note to the department stated that he had examined oranges from the United States, and that out of 500 he selected four as possibly containing worms. The oranges were placed in jars to breed the flies. Mr. Bruner wrote from Nebraska in December 22, that several had pupated December 30, and in February following that adults had begun to appear the first February 1. They all died, however, after a few days without ovipositing although they were confined with ripe fruit.

The fly is said to be very hardy. Mr. Bruner states that the mercury on several occasions fell some degrees below freezing point in the room where the oranges were kept.

Given then, that this worm does exist in parts of the Republic of Mexico, other than the State of Morelos, in other words, that it is spreading there, it has already spread and made its way from south of the City of Mexico, several hundred miles to the north, to the States of San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas, and that oranges from these last-named states are shipped to Texas, without speaking of shipments

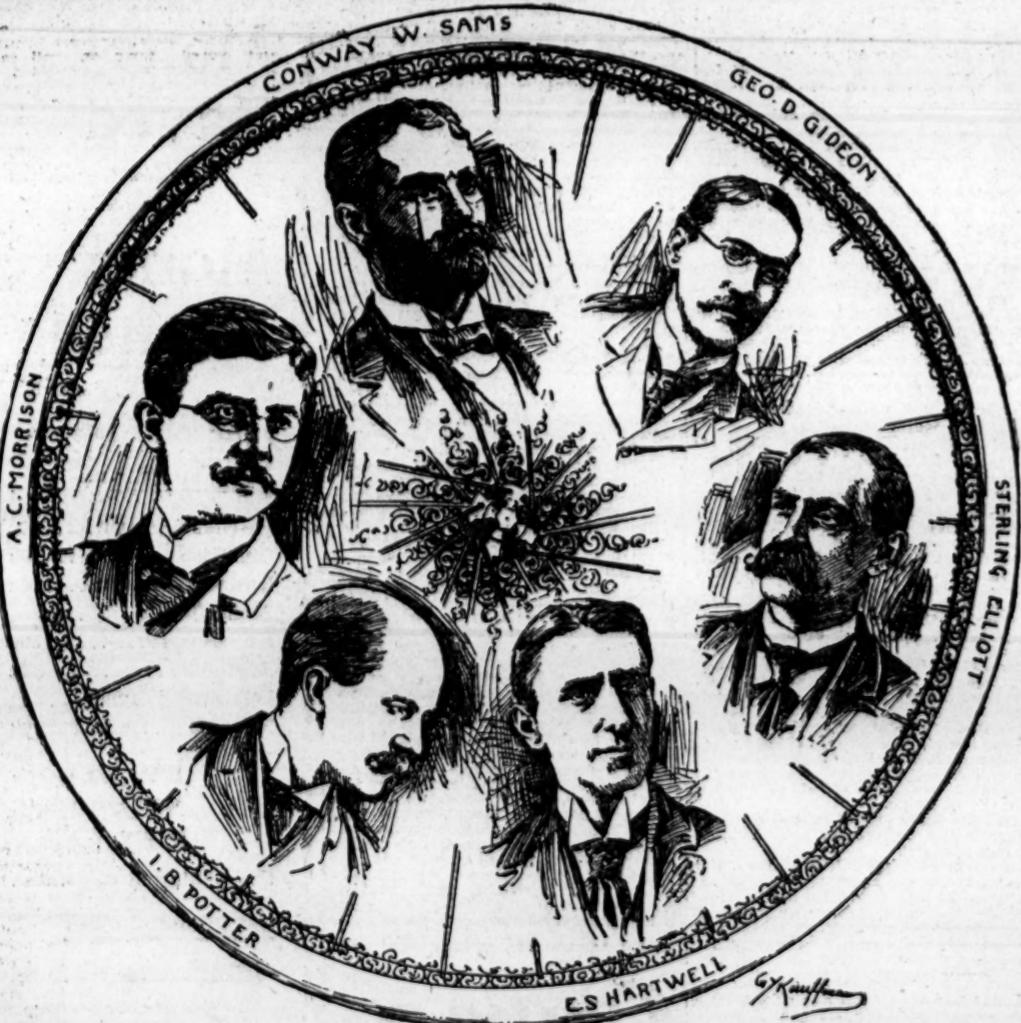
made to Chicago and Kansas City, and in Texas, they are to be found upon all the trains coming to California, it is not quite possible that passengers coming this way may be the unwitting means of introduction into this State?

There is then a danger, and a quarantine should be established at all points along the Rio Grande where the fruit is imported. There is danger also from the introduction of many varieties of scale that are to be found in great numbers there, especially along the line of railroad thus showing the great facility for the dissemination of injurious parasites.

It is with no intention of impugning the correctness of governmental reports that I write this, but rather to add what little knowledge I may have acquired by personal observation and travel through these districts, subsequent to the date of the publication of the reports by the department, and to urge upon citrus-growers along the border line between the two republics.

While I am interested in getting additional tariff, that alone will not keep the Mexican orange out, especially when they can be purchased in some districts at 75 cents per thousand Mexican money, or about 40 cents in United States gold.

A. COURTENEY.



SOME PROMINENT MEN IN THE L.A.W.

1890-91, James R. Dunn, Massillon, Ohio.
1892-93, Charles L. Burdett.
1894, Charles H. Luscomb, New York.
1895, A. C. Willson, Cumberland, Md.
1896, Sterling Elliott, Boston.

To the League of Wheelmen of the United States owe the many liberties which are now theirs, for it was to its members that the various courts of the country were compelled to acknowledge the vehicular privileges of wheels and through it have many hundreds of miles of roads been built. The present high character of cycle racing is also due to the able government of the league, which stands today the greatest athletic governing body in the world.

At the February meeting officers will be elected for the ensuing year and necessary regulations will be enacted. The particular item of interest will be the selection of the president, for which honor there are now but two avowed candidates, Isaac B. Potter of New York, and Sterling Elliott, the present incumbent of Boston. Both have become famous for their work in behalf of cycling and either would be a credit

Potter, is perhaps the best known wheelman in the West. In his home city, Denver, he has been repeatedly honored by his association.

He is an important social position with one of the largest railroads systems in the country. His official duties during the past year have been performed as to win the admiration of his entire constituency and he will probably be reelected without opposition.

After the election of officers the assembly will have many matters of the utmost importance to consider. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws will be offered which, if adopted, will materially change the aspect of cycling matters. Most of these amendments have to do with the government of cycle racing. The most important of these is one placing direct control within the jurisdiction of the racing board of each division. Under the present system the controlling body is the national racing board, appointed by the president, and consisting of seven members, whose duty it is to punish violators of the rules, control the affairs of the subject of racing.

Students of the subject of racing are unanimous in their approval. For some months past the western and southern divisions have been requested permission to conduct race meetings on Sunday and with this end in view the California and Missouri divisions have introduced amendments. In these sections of the country the subject is regarded more liberally than in the East and there is a unanimous sentiment there in its favor, that the eastern divisions are inclined to take an opposite view. It is probable that the assembly will per-

mit Sunday racing in some States subject to the approval of the board of officers of each division.

Another important amendment is one permitting the admittance of professionals to membership. This class has been denied the privilege owing to a popular prejudice, but the objections heretofore existing are no longer apparent and many delegates have expressed a willingness to permit the passage of the amendment.

From the time of the competition between Denver and Asbury Park, to secure the national meet of 1894, the campaign between the different cities each year has been one of the features of the assembly, but last year it was thought advisable to make the selection by a mail vote. This has not been entirely satisfactory and the chief consul of Illinois proposed to return to the previous system. This will not affect the meet of '97, for the ballots are now out and the annual fight will be conspicuous by its absence. The same officer also proposes to return to the proxy system which was abolished last year, many of the western and southern divisions not being represented, owing to the distance between their homes and the place of holding the assembly.

Chairman Gideon introduces an amendment giving control of closed college meets to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The demand for this comes from the colleges which desire to pay the expenses of their athletes, which the rules of the league would not permit in cycle racing.

Chief Consul Brock of Montana, will move that suspensions and transfers by the racing board shall only be made with the consent of the chief consul in the State in which the rider resides.

The chief consul of Iowa would have the racing board composed of a chairman to be appointed by the president, and the chairmen of each of the division racing boards.

One of the greatest features of the amendment will be devoted to the discussion of the improvement of highways. The most prominent men in the country who are interested in the cause will be present including George Black of New York, Wolcott of Massachusetts, Hastings of Pennsylvania, Cooke of Connecticut, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Roy Stone, commissioner of highway improvement in the Department of Agriculture, Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff of New York, and the several leaders of the L.A.W. A banquet will be given in the evening at which the most prominent good roads advocates will address the delegates. The session will last four days and the assembly will be composed of delegates from every State in the Union.

The Mexican Orange Worm.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Jan. 28, 1897.—[To the Editor of The Times:] A short time since I saw in that portion of your paper devoted to agricultural interests an extract from the California Cultivator (reference to the Mexican orange worm) stating that it was only found in the State of Morelos, south of the City of Mexico, and in the issue of Sonora, who has an orchard of some 10,000 trees. There are some Americans at Montemorelos who have groves of the trees in the republic.

The question of interest to us is, is there any danger of the worm being imported into California, and in relation to the one in question, I desire to quote his note upon the subject, embodied in the report of C. V. Riley, as follows:

"Upon opening the orange to eat, it will contain a couple of holes immediately under the skin, penetrating into the interior. Further investigation showed the orange to contain eight dipterous eggs, measuring 10 milimeters in length. A careful examination of the outside surface revealed no signs of entrance, but the inner pulp of the peel contained a minute perpendicular burrow, which was continuous with that of the hole in the interior of the fruit.



THE cotillion at Wood's Hall on Thursday evening under the patronage of several leading society women, though participated in by less than a hundred dancers, was the most brilliant affair of the winter. The gowns were exceptionally elegant; the favors unusually handsome, and the figures, under the direction of Messrs. Will Norris and Shirley Vance Martin, unique and fascinating. Among the other events of the week were the following anniversaries celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Givens and Mrs. James Smith, the Tuesday Night Club's dance at Turnerville Hall, the luncheons given by Mrs. A. J. Salisbury, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman and Mrs. Ira O. Smith, and the afternoon affairs given by Mrs. Charles Prager and Mrs. H. L. Pinney.

The week's festivities were closed very delightfully last evening with a whist party given by a Miss and Mr. M. Sale at their home on South Hill street, in honor of Mrs. Sale's birthday. The Misses Chanslor, Maude Newell and Carrie Thompson assisted. The lady's first prize, a decorated vase, was won by Mr. McDaniel. The second, a silver tray by Mrs. Sale, and the consolation, a china cup and saucer, by Mrs. Trueworthy. The gentleman's first, a handsome box of cards and chips, was won by Mr. Pascoe; the second, a silver tray by Dr. Peppert. Dr. Peppert and the consolation, a cut glass wine glass, by Dr. Cole. The score cards were heart-shaped and decorated in water color, the ladies' with rosebuds and the gentlemen's with violets. The games were followed by a delicious supper. Mrs. Sale was gowned in corn-colored silk, garnished with accordion-pleated frills of chiffon of the same shade, bands of embroidery and corn-colored satin ribbons. Those present were:

Messdames—
R. H. Howell, Modlin-Wood,
O. P. Posey, C. E. Kregel,
J. Ross Clark, S. W. Garretson,
W. H. Braly, M. L. Moore,
G. Montgomery, Lillie Kimball,
C. T. Pepper, G. L. Cole,
J. H. Braly, M. L. Moore,
T. Pascoe, J. W. Trueworthy,
J. H. Davison, G. L. Cole,
G. Clark, George Lasher,
Messrs.—
R. H. Howell, Modlin-Wood,
O. P. Posey, C. E. Kregel,
J. Ross Clark, S. W. Garretson,
W. J. Hunsaker, Mark Lewis,
G. Montgomery, G. Sinsabaugh,
J. H. Braly, H. M. Russell,
T. Pascoe, W. L. Adams,
B. W. Lee, George Hadley.

Mrs. H. L. Pinney entertained at her home on Carroll avenue Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. S. Averill. The amusement of the afternoon was a grand piano solo by Beethoven by Mrs. W. F. Botsford. A luncheon was served for which Christopher catered. The games were decorated with roses, carnations and violets. Among the guests were: Misses W. Day, Wilhelmina, Mrs. Botsford, John Hunt, E. P. Clark, Haskin, Sessions, Kepp, Fletcher, Spencer, Millard, Nellie Johnson, Spencer, Williamson, Dunn, the Misses Wilson, Sam Inniss, Brown, Newell and Elizabeth Palmer.

Mrs. Ira O. Smith entertained at Greenwich Friday at her home on West Adams street, to meet Mrs. Reading of Buffalo, secretary of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Western New York. The table was decorated with pink carnations and violets while roses and violets swathed the chairs to the corners of the room, formed a graceful canopy. The place cards were decorated with wild flower designs in water color. Tostis were given between courses. The seats, polished as toasting-fishes, and introducing the feature with a little speech in rhyme. Besides the guest of honor there were present Misses J. A. Osgood, Monroe of New York, Nichols, Claplin, Maynard, Lebecque, Mrs. Salisbury, W. L. Graves, G. Streckewald, R. H. Burnham and C. M. Severance.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Davison entertained the Fortnightly Club Friday evening at their residence on Pleasant avenue. Mrs. Davison was assisted by her niece, Miss Thompson. The games were followed by music and dancing. Those present were:

Messdames—
J. S. Chapman, E. H. Holmes,
J. W. Hendrick, W. H. Workman,
W. L. Bradley, E. H. Sanderson,
W. G. Worsham, G. H. Sanderson,
G. L. Arnold, W. H. Holmes,
W. H. Holmes, Misses—
Mary Workman,
Alice Chapman,
Bradley, Messrs.—
J. S. Chapman, E. H. Sanderson,
J. W. Hendrick, W. H. Holmes,
W. L. Bradley, E. H. Sanderson,
G. L. Arnold, W. H. Holmes,
W. H. Holmes, W. H. Workman,

Miss Charlotte Miller gave an informal hearty party Friday evening at the Hotel Florence. The rooms were prettily decorated with carnations. The games were followed by a supper and vocal solos by Miss Patty Miller, Miss Chanslor and H. S. Williams. The lady's first prize, a silver vanity tag, was won by Mrs. McGriff, and the consolation, a silver hair pin, by Mrs. Wilson; the gentleman's first, a silver-mounted memorandum, was won by Mr. Hall, and the consolation, a silver hat-maker, was bestowed upon Mr. Allen. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Wilson, the Misses Patty Miller, Mabel McGriff, Bird Chanslor, Lucile Daniel Holt of Kentucky and Celia Roberts; Messrs. F. D. Hall, H. S. Williams, Skillman of Kentucky, Ed McGriff, A. J. Waters, Carroll Allen and Waller Chanslor.

Miss Jennie M. Barrows, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barrows, was married Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of her parents on West Jefferson street, to George A. Shepherd. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Edwards. Mrs. Edwards preceded at the altar, rendering the Mendelssohn "Wedding March." The bride was gowned in cream-white silk, chiffon and pearl garniture, and carried white hyacinths and maidenhair ferns. A cluster of orange blossoms was fastened in her hair. She was attended by her two little nieces, Hazel and Neita Wilson, in white Swiss, trimmed with lace and white ribbons. The rooms had been artistically decorated by friends of the bride. Date-palms, pointed palms, English ivy and red roses were used in the hall, and white roses, orange blossoms,

white roses and smilax. E. Paletta acted as best man. Mr. and Miss Chaplain and Miss Anna Lewis rendered several selections on piano and violin. A number of handsome gifts were received by the bride. Mrs. Throop left for a short tour, and on their return will be at home to their friends the first and third Tuesdays after February 1, at No. 1939 Maple avenue. Their permanent residence will be Wilmington avenue, South Los Angeles. The guests were:

Messdames—
William Throop, A. Curtis,
J. F. Fosmire, William Downie,
G. A. Rawson, J. L. Mathis,
John E. Flint, J. L. McLeod,
J. D. Chaplain, A. Blomberg,
A. R. Maines, A. Montgomery,
Pasadena.

Misses—
E. Chapplain, Ada Curtis,
Bebe Lewis, Mabel Mathis,
G. McLeod of Orange, Texas,
Fred Throop, Edith Mathis,
E. Pallette, Montgomery
E. Coningham, Pasadena,
J. L. Mathis.

The Y.W.C.A. of the University of Southern California gave a reception to the young women of the college yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Petrea Doyle on West Thirty-sixth street. The house was decorated in the colors of the chapter was carried out in violets and smilax. During the afternoon the Misses Green Phillips, Tilden and McKnight rendered instrumental solos. Miss Willis recited a poem. Miss May was assisted in receiving by the Misses House, Phillips and Swain. Miss Arbuthnot presided in the dining-room. Among those present were:

Messdames—
Doyle, Calander,
Misses—
Bates, Phillips,
Green, Tilden,
Herrick, Hayes,
McKinnon, Lindenberger,
Hardie, Hoose,
Faulk, Arbuthnot,
McAlister, Holman,
McKinney, Voss,
Walline, Plimpton,
Barr, Barr,
McKnight, Dr. Louis Harvey.

A birthday party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Betouski on Palmer avenue Wednesday evening in honor of the twenty-first birthday of Edward C. Ueberhagen. Games of cards and music by a quartette made up a pleasant evening. Among those present were:

Messdames—
G. W. Aylsworth, Russ,
H. Aylsworth, Knapp,
C. S. Bradford, Burton,
Morrison, Cook,
D. Martin, G. W. Stockwell,
F. P. Flint, W. W. Stockwell,
F. C. Beckel, Ford,
Raven, Civille,
Ogenburg, Armstrong,
Paul, Gardner,
Horner, Gardner,
Wilson, Gardner,
Jacobus, Gardner,
Yost, Gardner,
Tinker, Gardner,
Pipney, Gardner,
E. P. Clark, Cherry,
Worth, Filley,
Duffin, Horne,
Nordholt, Williams,
King, Brown,
Pollard, Browning,
Palmer, Munsey,
Hyans, Comey,
N. Brownling, Brown,
Misses—
Aylsworth, Julius Martin,
Nan Aylsworth, Newton,
Dunn, Hough,
Birch Embodys, Russ,
Messers—
G. W. Aylsworth, McLean,
H. Aylsworth, Pinney,
C. S. Bradford, Henderson,
D. Martin, Hyans,
F. P. Flint, Brownling,
F. C. Beckel, Russ,
Raven, Russ,
Ogenburg, Gardner,
Paul, Wilson,
Horner, Jacobus,
Kennedy, Yost,
Tinker, Jones,
Duffin, Pinney,
Nordholt, E. P. Clark,
King, Cherry,
Pollard, Filley,
Burton, Horne,
Cole, Williams,
F. W. Stockwell, Russ,
Palmer, Russ,
F. Dominguez, Russ,
Homey, Kennedy, Russ,
F. L. Olmstead, Russ,
Jepson, Russ,
Dr. Steddon, Russ,
Rev. Hill, Russ,
Judge Morrison, Russ.

The Oak Leaf Club was entertained at cards and music Monday evening by Miss Caulfield at the home of Miss Austin on Thirtieth street. Among those present were:

Messdames—
Austin, Breckenridge,
Misses—
Hutton, Rich,
Bosch, Trish,
Simmons, Austin,
McCoy, Cauldwell,
James, Van Ayers,
Messrs—
G. Karstens, E. Edwards,
Whitaker, Austin,
Shreves, Hibben,
Adams, Peterson,
Roberts, Riley,
Breckenridge.

The Entire Non Club gave a dancing party at Kramer's Hall Thursday evening which was attended by:

Messdames—
Kantz, Bedillion,
Nay, Minnetta Robson, Jennie Maxwell,
Rich, Josephine Maxwell,
Austin, Grace Crawford,
Bosch, Darlene James,
Simmons, Florence Longley,
McCoy, Myrtie Todd,
James, Eva Van Ayers.

Messrs—
G. Karstens, Edwards, Jennie Maxwell,
Whitaker, Austin, Josephine Maxwell,
Shreves, Hibben, Grace Crawford,
Adams, Peterson, Darlene James,
Roberts, Riley, Florence Longley,
Breckenridge.

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COAST RECORDS
A QUIET NEW YEAR.

HOW SAN FRANCISCO CHINESE ARE CELEBRATING.

Not a Single Firecracker Set Off in Chinatown to Scare Away the Evil Spirits.

CROWLEY WON'T PERMIT IT.

THE ORIENTAL QUARTER SWARMING WITH BLUECOATS.

Highbinder Joints Hailed and Arms Confiscated—Every Precaution Taken to Prevent a Carnival of Murder.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Chinatown never before saw such a beginning of the new year holidays. It is right on the eve of the greatest festival of the Confucian calendar, and not a single firecracker or Chinese bomb has been exploded. None are on sale, even. Instead, the dead walls are placarded with a dull red poster announcing that the use of firecrackers and other demon-terrifying explosives during the holidays is forbidden by the "Chief of Police residing in this city," and the poster is certified by the name of the Chinese Emperor himself, and attested by the Six Companies. More than that, there are more blue-coated policemen with riot clubs in their belts patrolling the streets than Chinatown has ever seen before, and every one of them is a living attestation of the fact that the poster means what it says.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The San Yuen Tong, who is preparing for battle, and to avenge the late "Little Pete." This was shown tonight when the police raided a highbinder meeting place in Fish Alley. Ten Chinese were arrested, and in their possession were found eight big pistol cartridges, two were in revolver mode, and ranged from .41 to .45 caliber. As one of the precautions against an outbreak in Chinatown, the police have been watching the gun stores. Tonight the vigilance of the Chinese was rewarded in seeing a Chinese enter a gun store and purchase eight pistols. He followed the highbinder and at the proper moment a squad of police entered the house where he disappeared. Coming to examine the gun stores completely surprised. They were hustled off to jail, and the police demolished the furniture of the room, which was elaborately fitted up.

LITTLE PETE'S MURDERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Wing Sing and Chin Poy, the highbinders who have been under arrest several days, were today formally charged with the murder of "Little Pete," the Chinese merchant and gambler last Saturday night. These are the men who were caught immediately after the shooting in an alley adjoining the barber shop where the crime was committed. The authorities believe that the preliminary examination will lead to the arrest of other Chinese implicated in the plot to kill "Little Pete."

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—As a result of the recent outbreak of lawlessness in Chinatown, the number of police patrolling that quarter has been increased from a dozen to over a hundred. The Chinese New Year, with all its attending festivities, begins next Monday, and to cater to the police, highbinders from all the principal Coast cities have been gathering here, and have announced their intention of holding a carnival of murders. The shooting of "Little Pete," the most notorious member of the Chinese colony, a week ago, will be followed, it is said, by other murders in reprisal. "Big Jim," a well-known Chinese gambler as prominent among the See Yups as was "Little Pete" in the Sam Yups, has been ordered killed by the latter, who has retreated to his ranch near Fresno. His friends, however, are driving all idle Chinese from the streets and arresting for vagrancy and other minor offenses all who look as if they might be parties to a highbinding plot. The result of this vicious tone of highbinders is raiding several times daily to prevent any concerted action on the part of these murderous ruffians. All business in the oriental quarter is practically suspended, the merchants and the class of Chinese citizens remaining within the shelter of their own dwellings.

WATCHING THE HATCHETMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—In anticipation of trouble in Chinatown, Chief Crowley has ordered 200 of his best men to keep close watch over the rival hatchetmen. The police will be under the command of Capt. Wittman, who has been instructed to prevent trouble at all hazard. Capt. Wittman will have charge of the entire squad.

The men reported for duty at 6 o'clock this morning. They marched to Chinatown and were assigned at once to their stations. Their clubs are worn outside their uniforms, so as to be ready in case of trouble. Two patrol wagons are stationed near the corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, and as soon as an arrest is made the culprit will be hurried to the California-street station, whence he will be sent to the City Prison and formally charged.

Chief Crowley is determined that his edict regarding the exploding of fire-crackers during the celebration shall be strictly observed. He has instructed his officers to arrest any Chinese who attempt to set off fireworks or to warn others. In addition to the small army of regular policemen a number of special officers will assist in preserving the peace. The point that Chief Crowley desires to impress on the Chinese is that they must submit to his authority, and that he has the power to enforce his regulations.

PARCE AND FRAUD.

Mr. Higgins Goes for the Secret Insuring Orders.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—State Insurance Commissioner Higgins uses some strong language in his preliminary report to the Governor. He declares the organization of secret life-insurance orders to be a farce and a fraud.

The commissioner says he has succeeded in breaking up a number of these alleged secret orders, but why the State should desire to keep on its statute books a law which protects these but encourages such frauds and for the suppression of which it must annually appropriate money. Mr. Higgins writes, is a problem in statecraft which he is unable to solve.

Commissioner Higgins can see no good policy in continuing any protection from supervision. Life insurance, he remarks, is an intricate business to

understand, and as difficult of success for the insurance men when the head of the institution is called president. His son is called brother chancellor, high and mighty councillor or most reverend and distinguished patriarch. The boards of control are composed of men—men, whose citizenship with no more honest ability or insurance knowledge than average men generally have.

The worst feature of the exemption law, however, is that it permits the organization of societies for the sole and express purpose of evading an insurance business and evading the law thereby taking away all State protection from thousands of poor and ignorant people.

The law of 1881 governing assessment of life-insurance should be thoroughly revised, so that the only test of ability to pay required in this State is that "Within three months from date of default" such a company can "pay its obligations," not, it is closed out. "This is," observes the Insurance Commissioner, "after the horse is stolen, look the stable."

"Notwithstanding the powerful opposition of some insurance companies and their hypnotizing influence on the Legislature," Higgins continues, "the opinion that no foreign insurance company should be permitted to do business in this State until it has a deposit here or in some State of the Union. This would prevent forced settlements and enable the insurance judgment collector to collect his judgment without delay, expense and annoyance of legal proceedings in a foreign country."

SHOT IN THE EYE.

A San Francisco Woman Murdered by Her Paramour.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon the dead but still warm body of Mrs. Maria Sprinzak, a washwoman, was found in one of her squallid rooms at No. 918 Montgomery street.

The body was found by one of her lodgers, Theodore Schriff, a city gardener, who had just returned from his work. He almost fell on the prostrate woman, who was lying on the floor. He called the police, who found the cause of death to be a bullet wound in the left eye, which was still bleeding at the time of the discovery. A warm flannel was lying near the body and some neatly ironed linen was lying on a table, showing that the woman was taken by surprise while at work.

The police suspect William Wolf, an Austrian, and the paramour of the dead woman, of the murder. He was last seen about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon by Tommy Davis, the son of a night watchman, who saw him leaving the house. Wolf is known as a dissolute fellow, who induced the dead woman to leave her legal husband about six months ago, and who has lived off her earnings since. The pistol with which the dead woman was shot was found in the pocket of the Masonic Cemetery for three days under guard, the lid of the coffin being unscreamed meantime.

J. Dalzell Brown, cashier of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in accordance with his ante-mortem directions, then proceeded to the vault, removed the safe and the latter examined the body and made such surgical tests and operations as to place beyond all doubt the fact that the life was extinct. After this, the remains were inhumed in his lot in the cemetery.

Following this great head, Victor Hugo, now editing the Record, proceeds to gasp as follows, to-wit:

"But \$6000.

"It must be raised.

"Every one?

"Who is every one?

"All who are willing to lend their strength to the derrick that is to raise the money to lift the debt of the Simpson Tabernacle."

"Is the money in sight?

"Yes, but it can't be seen.

"Why not?

"Because it is being left with those receiving the donation. When you pay your dues, you can see it.

"Remember, only fifty-five days in which to make your deposit.

"Just imagine the disgrace to a community like Los Angeles, if the tabernacle should be sold!

"All hands round!

"Swing your partners and shake some money into this worthy fund.

The Record had been experiencing this sort of spasm for a week or more, with the movement of the record.

It was supposed that several thousand dollars, more or less, were in the locker. What was their surprise to find, on another page of the same issue, the following:

"BOB KERN, THE FIRST.

"IT WAS HIS FIVE-DOLLAR CHUCK. (sic)

"THE BALL IS STARTED.

"And Now Let Her Roll Until the Debt is Paid.

"Etc.

"Five hundred cents.

"That is the exact amount of the first subscription donated to liquidate the Simpson Tabernacle indebtedness.

"It came from—

"Bob Kern."

"The genial, smiling, respectable representative of the liquor interests. The big-hearted fellow.

"Why, he was so worried when he saw that the tabernacle was to be sold that he could not sleep, and laid awake the whole night, and the next night thinking that he would like to help pay that debt."

"And he did it."

"Moreover, it proves that Bob Kern is as Christian-like as he is fat."

"When A. B. Rich, the advertising manager, brought the check into the lockers, Mr. C. M. Kern, trustee of the tabernacle, had just stepped in the door. The check was shown him. The doctor—it was plain to be seen—was embarrassed for a few moments. Then he recovered himself.

"How nice."

"That is what he said, and even through his blusht it could be seen that he was pleased to see so much human spirit crop out in such an unusually looked upon an unlikely place.

"And Mr. Kern is pleased," he says.

"It affords him great deal of pleasure to draw that check and will no doubt give the Finance Committee as much pleasure to cash it. No doubt also the trust will experience a great deal more to receive its equivalent in silver dollars or greenbacks."

"The very idea is unworthy to be entertained, and of course we refuse to entertain it."

"But why did the Times snub the Tabernacle in that way?"

"To be sure, Hugo of The Times has been giving the Tabernacle a bad time.

"Why, oh why?"

"Wherefore?"

"Pourquoi?"

"Warum?"

"And who—old Dame Echo—still answers: Why?"

Oregon Legislature.

SALEM (Or.), Jan. 30.—A bill passed the House today repealing the Immigration Commissioner law. The bill providing for local option in the liquor traffic was killed, but was introduced, forwarded, and the opening of business houses on the Sabbath. Committees for the investigation of the Territorial institutions were appointed today, and this evening left for different parts of the Territory. The adjournment was till Tuesday.

Forged Contracts.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 30.—Recently a forged contract to a certain amount was made for an illustrated souvenir of this county, when the souvenirs were delivered. All contracts were assigned to the H. S. Crocker Company, San Francisco, who did the typographic work, and the souvenirs are being delivered, but in some instances signatures attached to contracts are denied by those purporting to have signed them. They say that their names have been forged. The total amount of such fictitious contracts is not known, but it is supposed to be several thousand dollars.

A Disputing Statement.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.) Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court today ruled upon the question of forfeiture of a bidding check, holding that the amount deposited to show good faith could not be forfeited if there was a reason why no payment should accrue to the contractor in fulfilling the conditions of his bid.

The North Pacific Paving Company bid \$3000 as a guarantee that it would complete the paving of the Essex, the Enterprise and other vessels of the old navy.

While obsolete, as a naval vessel, she is considered staunch and seaworthy in every respect.

LATER.—The Alliance is a ground two and a half miles south of Cape Henry, Virginia. At 1:10 a.m. the Merritt Wrecking Company sent down the tug William Wooley to her assistance. The wind at the cape is blowing eighteen miles an hour from the north. No further details are obtainable.

On the other hand, when this camp man who had identified the outlaw in Hanford, was sent ahead to reconnoitre. He came back and reported that there was no possible mistake. The man in the camp was George Taylor.

The officers, knowing the desperate nature of the man they were after, waited until dark. Then they surrounded the camp. Taylor was captured unresisted and made no resistance.

With him was a young boy who was also arrested. The two were brought back to Hanford and are now in jail.

The captured man denies that he is the much-wanted Taylor, but can't be sure.

He was a well-known Chinese gambler as prominent among the See Yups as was "Little Pete" in the Sam Yups, has been ordered killed by the latter, who has retreated to his ranch near Fresno. His friends, however, are driving all idle Chinese from the streets and arresting for vagrancy and other minor offenses all who look as if they might be parties to a highbinding plot.

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Firebugs at Petaluma.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—At 4:55 this morning the firemen of this city were called out to fight the biggest and most destructive fire in the history of Petaluma. The blaze started in the building known as the Whitney warehouses, used principally for storage purposes, and said to be the largest buildings of the kind in Sonoma county. The warehouses, five in all, containing over 100,000 bushels of grain, with a total value of \$20,000, were totally destroyed. The fire department had a hard time to save other property in close proximity, which already commenced smoking.

The firemen of Petaluma, who were

on duty, were able to put out the flames.

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CITY BRIEFS.

CHINESE BOYCOTTERS.

SEE YUPS BLACKLIST ONE OF THEIR OWN MEN.

Have Their Own Courts and Impose Fines—One of the Tribunals Dispersed by Police—What Chief Glass Says.

Great developments are expected just as soon as the Salt Lake riots into this town, but the indications are not more eagerly looked for than are the bargains in hats, underwear, shirts, neckwear, etc., etc., at Desmond's in the Bryson Block, No. 141 S. Spring. That fact shows that the public have an eye to business, and only need a hint to jump at the right conclusion. Just now is the nick of time to do some tall jumping and those who follow the crowd to this sale find their money has been well spent, purchased, however. Here's why you should buy this week: An elegant Congo walking cane given away with every \$2 purchase; a 50-cent necktie, any style, with every suit of underware.

She is as old as the ages and has many phases, but none are more clearly defined than what Mrs. Rossiter has done in the past week. She bleaches the face in one hour and a half, using no steam nor oil, causing neither pain nor injury to the skin, leaving soft, smooth skin. Freckles removed in one application. She has been well received in the city and treats scientifically all facial blemishes, causing wrinkles to vanish like vapor. Her method of treatment for birth marks and all other blemishes show results far superior to other methods used.

Further information will be given by calling or addressing her at Hotel Baldwin, corner of Spring and Olive.

A farewell piano recital will be given by Miss Neally Stevens in the St. Joseph Hall, corner Pico and Santee Streets, on Monday evening, February 1, 1897. Reserved seats can be had at Bartlett's Music Store, next to Los Angeles Theater. Miss Stevens is one of the most accomplished pianists in America, and lovers of music will be given a rare treat.

Ladies—To see the latest novelty in sewing machines—an automatic and self-feeding machine in one. Call at New Home Wheeler and Wilson and Domestic Sewing Machine Office, 349 South Spring street. Bargains in a few new hand-machines at payments from \$1 a week. Moorehead & Barre, manufacturers.

Trinity Methodist Church South, Grand avenue between 8th and 9th. Preaching by the presiding elder, B. M. Charbrough. Anthems by the choir. Cornet solo by Miss Mattie Loeb. Evening service song conducted by C. A. Hayes. Anthems by choir. Cornet solo by Miss Mattie Loeb.

Ladies—We wish to call your attention to our complete line of yarns and fancy wools, new stitches in baby jacques and afghans, a specialty of California flowers and all material for decorative needle work. Beeman & Hender, 323 South Spring Street.

It will pay you to see the bicycles that C. M. Stevens & Co. can sell you. The famous "Wheeler" bicycle is known. U.S.C.H. of Chicago, in ladies' gent. boys and girls. Secure one today. Sale will only last a day or two longer. 435 South Spring street.

Received bulbs of Cyclamens, Begonias, French Ranunculus, Anemones, Amaryllis, Iris, Spires, Jasmines, Tulips, Lilies, etc., in reception, say on roses, Lilacs, etc. Germain Fruit Co., Nos. 43 and 45 South Main street.

Rev. Bishop John P. Newman, D.D., L.L.D., will preach this morning in Simpson M. E. Tabernacle. This will be the only opportunity to hear the bishop. Come early if you wish to secure a seat.

Fretwork and grilles, a rich and unique decoration for doorways, arches, partitions, etc., 40 cents per foot and upward. Smith's grillwork, wood-carpet, etc., 707 South Broadway.

The sale of an bicycle at 435 South Spring, positively will only last a few days longer; you can buy as good a bicycle as made for from \$30 to \$35; Larson.

Why suffer with cold feet when you can get an elegant-fitting cork-soled shoe for from \$1 to \$2. The Queen Shoe Store, 110 North Main street.

Are you likely to buy a bicycle this season? If so, go at once to 435 South Spring street, and see what you can buy there. C. M. Stevens.

We have sold over 3000 bicycles since the 1st November last, and we have not heard a single complaint of any one we saw.

Jerry Caldwell, No. 312 South Broadway, is the only authorized agent for Fancher Creek Nursery stock in Los Angeles.

Concerning bikes, see the \$75 wheel for 60 cents; certain grocers keep them. You will not always have the chance.

Vic Phillips, late manager of Nicoll's Tailor, an iris fine tailoring daylight parlors, 114 S. Spring street, room 17, upstairs.

The beautiful Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica, will reopen February 1, thoroughly renovated and newly equipped.

Register names at St. George Stable, 305 S. Spring street, opposite the Hotel Baldwin's ranch, Old Mission.

Chicken dinner served at Belgrave Dining Parlors, 130 S. Spring, 4:30 to p.m. Miss Proudfit, proprietor.

Why do people strain the throat while singing—hear Miss Nelson's lecture Monday evening W.C.T.U. Temple.

St. Vincent's College, Grand Avenue; opening term begins on Monday, February 1.

W. M. Holland is again proprietor of the popular restaurant, No. 308 South Spring.

Magnificent fishing at Long Beach. Take Terminal Railway, round trip 50c. See the notice of musical service at St. Paul's in the church column.

Dr. Requa removed to 954 West 23d Street, Tel. West 26.

To build up your boy see Bessing, Van Storage Co., Tel. Main 1140.

Henry Davenport, charged with violating the hitching ordinance, was fined \$2 yesterday in the Police Court.

The meeting of the Historical Society appointed for Monday, February 1, is postponed.

J. F. Merrill and sons of San Francisco, Mrs. T. E. Kimball and Miss E. H. Kimball are guest at the Van Nuys.

Carpenters' Union No. 322 will have an open meeting at No. 175 North Spring street, Council of Labor Hall, this evening.

Pt. Dr. Bishop Montgomery will deliver a lecture on "Charity" at the cathedral this evening. A collection will be taken up for the worthy poor.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Hon. W. E. Hall, Miss L. C. Crook, Hank Green, John P. Keiser, Stella Larson, William Mershaw.

HIS BODY FOUND.

Elizabeth Lake Yields Up the Remains of Harry Rundel.

Coroner Campbell yesterday received a telegram from Los Angeles to the effect that the body of Harry Rundel had been found. Rundel's case attracted considerable attention some time ago. He, in company with two friends, started for Randsburg about a month ago. They stopped at Elizabeth Lake to hunt and Rundel, who had been boat alone, fell out of it into the water and was drowned. One of the men came to town and reported the matter to the Coroner, who went to the lake and an investigation was made. He could find no trace of the body, and returned to the city. Rundel was about 25 years old, and was from Santa Barbara and other relatives in the East.

Coroner Campbell went to Elizabeth Lake last night to hold an inquest, and the body will then be brought to this city.

PERSONALS.

Marco A. Forster of Capistrano is at the Nadeau.

Mrs. W. S. Ireland of Baltimore is at the Van Nuys.

J. F. McClure of New York is at the Hollenbeck.

W. M. Scott Moore of Santa Barbara is at the Westminster.

Julius C. Birge, a wife of St. Louis are guests at the Westminster.

Dr. C. S. Van Riper of Patterson, N. J. is at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. W. E. Pritchard returned yesterday from a trip to Arizona.

A party of tourists from Stillwater Minn., consisting of J. Bean, the

Misses A. and M. Bean and Mrs. Molley, are among the arrivals at the Hotel Van Nuys.

Mrs. George L. Wirtz of Minneapolis is a guest at the Nadeau.

W. Yerri and party of Guaymas are among the guests at the Nadeau.

Hovatta, lady and wife of Melrose, N. F. Tutte and wife of San Francisco are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. William H. Scott of Toledo, O. is a recent arrival at the Westminster.

Mrs. William C. Dickinson of Evanston, Ill., is a guest at the Van Nuys.

John and Mrs. John Aspinwall, maid and child, are registered at the Van Nuys.

George Edward Ide and wife of New York City are guests at the Van Nuys.

William H. Wood and wife of Cambridge, Mass., are late arrivals at the Van Nuys.

John and Mrs. James F. Randolph of Morristown, N. J., are guests at the Hollenbeck.

A. M. Bremer of Dayton, O., and T. M. Pieron of Indianapolis, Ind., are at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. York and daughter of Portsmouth, O., are registered at the Van Nuys.

Charles Merrill and wife and Miss Emily Merrill of Brooklyn, N. Y., are staying at the Van Nuys.

Felix Jellenk, wife and daughter of New York City are among those registered at the Westminster.

Mrs. R. C. Hutchinson of New York City and Miss Black, Houston, Tex., are registered at the Westminster.

Massachusetts tourists staying at the Hollenbeck are: J. Brady of Boston, M. C. McManus of Peabody and T. McManus of Lawrence.

See You poster, the Van Nuys.

The old boycott of the See Yups on the stores of the Sam Yups have been renewed, and the Chinese judges have been at work hearing cases of offenders. Yesterday another phase of the trouble developed, and the strangest part of it is that the newest difficulty is among the boycotters themselves. The See Yups have begun war on Sing Chung, a merchant, who is proprietor of several stores. The innocent cause of this is Mon Sing wife of Sing Chung.

Some days ago one of the Sam Yups factored, made a present to one of the women's children. Now, in China, they have a way of shunning American judges and arranging their differences before a Chinese judge.

The action of the Sam Yup in making a present to Mon Sing's child, however, is the act of Chinese "looked after."

Mon Sing, his son, and his wife, and his father, and his arraignment before the Chinese tribunal.

Detective Walter Auble and Sergt. Gus Smith got wind of the trial and called on the Chinese to make a statement.

"We know," said Mr. Auble, "that the Chinese people without provocation, or any reasonable cause; therefore do not patronize Sing Chung's store. If any man should be caught buying things from that store, he shall be pursued and fined as though he bought things from the Sam Yup stores."

The other one is an appeal to the Chinese people of the city, and reads thus:

"We, members of the See Yups Company, do hereby appeal to our Chinese people of this city to make a vigorous step in restraining themselves and in stopping others from patronizing Sing Chung's store, through whom the abusing of our Chinese people by the police was started."

Chief Glass heard of it he gave orders to his men to tear down the signs, and also had them translated. The first one was as follows:

"Be kind to us, we are Chinese."

Edward M. Myer, aged 26, and Frances G. Garcia, a native of California, aged 28; both residents of Los Angeles.

Waldo R. Cline, a native of Pennsylvania, a resident of Flagstaff, Ariz., and Rhea R. Clinton, a native of Missouri and a resident of Los Angeles, aged 21.

Robert Charles Cuddy, a native of California, and a resident of Cuddy Valley, Santa Clara county, aged 26, and Lillie Violet Grimes, a native of Michigan and a resident of Rosewood Valley, Ventura county, aged 16.

Attest: W. M. DOWDIE, R. S.

ATTENTION, Comrades of Bartlett-Logan Post, No. 2, G.A.R.: Please McDonald Hall today at 1 p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late comrade, John E. A. Brent. Services will be held in the hall. By order of C. F. DEBY, Commander.

THE VILLE DE PARIS is showing new wash fabric, new shirt waists, new ribbons and new embroideries.

Worth up to \$2 pair.

At 50c Pair

Extra fine 14 karat Gold Filled Eye-glasses or Spectacles or warranted to wear for 10 years, with the best and made Periscope or convex lenses, any number lenses you want.

At 95c Pair

Opticians' price is \$10.

BURGER

The Cut Rate Jeweler,

321 S. SPRING STREET,

Opp. The Owl Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED

The Latest Styles in all Colors of

Fine Cheviot

Suitings!

Made to Order from.....\$17.00 Up

Fine Clay Worsted from....\$20.00 Up

Stylish Trousering from....\$4 to \$8

AT JOE POHEIM'S

The largest Direct Importer of Woolens and Tailoring Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"THE ONLY PATTON"

EXPERT WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER.

211 South Broadway.

Watches Cleaned.....\$1.00

Watch Crystals.....\$0.50

Small Clocks Cleaned.....\$0.50

Large Clocks Cleaned.....\$0.50

These prices are one half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.

All Watch and Clock Work War-

anteed for One Year.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

N. Spring St., near Temple.

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Values of

EXCEEDING MERIT

Will be offered this week by many departments, as will be noticed on a casual inspection of any of the specials here alluded to.

Gloves From Our First Spring Shipment, Including the Celebrated Davenport P. K.

25c The balance of our Ladies' Cashmere Gloves we will close out at greatly reduced prices; one line in black and colors that has sold for 50c; now offered for pair.

75c Ladies' 2-clasp and 4-button Kid Gloves, in brown, kid, tan, cream and corn shades, with self and black embroidered backs, a regular \$1 Glove; pair.

95c Our first shipment of spring Gloves has arrived and one of our leaders is the Davenport P. K. with 2 clasps and embroidered backs, all staple shades; this is the most satisfactory Glove in the market, for general street wear; pair.

Table Damasks, Irish Point, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

20c Bleached Table Damask, 56 inches wide, not all linen, heavy and durable; Special price, 20c

35c Table Damask, 56 inches wide, in cream only, all pure linen; well made and serviceable; 35c

69c Table Damask, 64 inches wide in both bleached and cream, satin finish, extra fine and pretty patterns; Special price, 6

XVIIth YEAR.

Drop Your Eye

Over this list of prices—it is only a small part of our stock, but it will show how we sell goods.

This Week Every purchaser of a 25c Tooth Brush gets a bottle of Alkaline and Anti-septic Tooth Powder FREE.

Fellow's Syrup.....	25c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....	25c
Pierce's Medical Discovery.....	25c
Pierce's Compound.....	65c
Joyce's Sarsaparilla.....	65c
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	65c
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	65c
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	65c
S.S. Swift's Specific.....	65c
S.S. Swift's Specific, large.....	85c
Scott's Emulsion.....	65c
Park's Emulsion.....	65c
Osmosis.....	65c
Sicom's Psoriasis.....	25c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.....	75c
Hall's Hair Renewer.....	75c
Sage's Catarrh Cure.....	40c
Schiffman Asthma Cure, 8 oz size.....	75c
Belladonna Plaster.....	25c
Ayer's Querry Pastoral.....	50c
Piso Cough Cure.....	25c
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	65c
Hall's Hair Renewer.....	65c
Eau de Quinine.....	50c and 65c
Parker's Hair Balsam.....	40c
Bell's White Worm Oil.....	80c
Loftus' God Liver Oil.....	40c
12 Sedditz Powders.....	25c
Alcock's Face Soap.....	10c
Alcock's Corn or Bunion Plasters.....	10c
Belladonna Plasters, 3 for.....	25c
Pine and Eucalyptus Plasters.....	25c
Mustard Plasters, 10 leaves.....	25c
Willard's Pink Pills.....	25c
California Syrup Figs Extract.....	25c
Gastritis.....	25c
Munyon's Remedies.....	15c
Listerine.....	75c
McGill's Orange Blossom.....	75c
Chichester's Pennyroyal Pills, \$1.50	75c
Wistaria Oil.....	25c
Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure.....	25c
Camelline.....	25c
Antiseptic Cream.....	25c
Sheffield's Dentifrice.....	25c
Ayer's Carriers, Beecham's, Bradstreet, Pierce's, Scott's, Pills, 10c	25c
McGill's... Rufiboom.....	25c
Cherry Tooth Paste.....	25c and 50c
Colgate's Mouth Powder.....	25c
Anita Cream.....	25c
Malted Milk.....	40c, 75c and \$1.00
Mellin's Food.....	25c and 50c
Eagle Condensed Milk.....	10c
Nestle's Food.....	40c
White's Food.....	25c
Pear's Soap.....	25c
12 Juvenile Soaps.....	10c
Alcock's Face Soap.....	10c
Belladonna Plasters, 3 for.....	25c
Pine and Eucalyptus Plasters.....	25c
Mustard Plasters, 10 leaves.....	25c

Fountain Syringes
or
Hot Water Bottles.

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SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1897.

AT GRAY'S HARBOR.

EXPERIENCES OF A GIRL PIONEER IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Roughing it in the Forest on Peterson's Point—A Bit of the Early History of Cosmopolis—Adventures in the Wilderness with Bears and Cougars—A House Built of Logs and Furnished with Wreckage.

FIFTEEN or more years ago, a small steamer was skirting along the southern shore of Gray's Harbor, on her way to Montesano. Sounds of contention arose from the deck, where a bustling, important, stout man was laboring to convince the captain that he should make the landing at Peterson's Point. The captain said little except that it would be inconvenient, as the steamer did not reach Cosmopolis until late in the evening. He suggested that the stranger defer his visit to the thriving town of Cosmopolis until the return trip of the steamer, three days later, when he could make the landing in the daytime, but the stout man was obdurate. The captain said no more, and at 10 o'clock that night he sent the speculator ashore in a small boat.

It was raining, and the lights of Cosmopolis were not visible from the water's edge; but there was no doubt about the accuracy of the pilot's information, and the density of the forest might easily conceal the town beyond.

The speculator landed and the boat pushed off. Then he started to find Cosmopolis. He hunted all that night, and for the next three days, but not a palatial residence or a business block could he find in his hunting eyes. He found gigantic trees with surface roots over which he stumbled continually. He found swamps and streams and bushy undergrowth. The only restaurants were in the depths of the huckleberry bushes, and the same number of houses in the heart of the peninsula of quiet home in the forest could have told tragic tales of the mighty ocean that boomed and thundered on the farther shore, for wide, polished man-tail was the rosewood top of a piano that had drifted ashore from the west. The trail wound through underbrush so thick that they had to go in single file, blazing their way on the trees that the gun might be found again.

One of the liveliest experiences in all Miss Mary's career as a squatter was in connection with one of these bear-traps. Only a few days after her arrival from the East her uncle took a walk with his gun to a place where he had been making free with the sheep. The trail wound through underbrush so thick that they had to go in single file, blazing their way on the trees that the gun might be found again.

The whole operation of setting the trap was of absorbing interest to the girl, to whom a bear was an unknown quantity, except behind the iron bars of a menagerie cage. She listened eagerly for the report of the gun, and when she heard it, she ran to the gun. The next morning she was on hand with great promptness to go and see the bear. Her uncle's nonchalance about the whole affair was astonishing, and she began to feel a bit dubious when he started to feel the trap armed with a walking-stick.

They crashed and crawled through the bushes, until Peterson stopped and pointed to a dark-brown mass that lay across the trail just front of them. It was not far from the trap, and he had been hunting for a rabbit a mile away before it died. The girl's heart was thumping like a trip-hammer, but her uncle laughingly bade her go up and touch the fur of a real dead bear, and she should have it for a rabbit. As she still hesitated, Peterson laid her on the mass with his stick, which he scraped up and own the great shaggy side.

There was a muffled growl and a sudden upheaval as Bruin, rudely awakened from his full-fed sleep, came to what was very near him.

The growl was echoed by shrill shriek, and that delicately-bred young lady from the effete East went up the nearest tree with the nimbleness of a catamount. The bear, however, did not stop to pounce deadly enough to stretch out any sheep so unfortunate as to get a mouthful of it.

Convalescing after her last hour had come, Miss Mary clung to her bough with her eyes shut, filling the air with dismal shrieks. Astonished to hear a hearty laugh, she ventured to open them for an instant, and saw her uncle shouting to her that seeing the bear could have climbed that tree considerably quicker than she could, she was quite as safe on the ground. The bear was out of sight, and a distance now, having bounded off with his rapid flight. This promised a brief respite from death, and the girl slid out of her tree, springing for home as soon as she touched the ground with a reckless disregard of life and limb that made her uncle laugh until the woods rang again.

These adventures were a long time ago. The girl pioneer has returned to city life and Peterson Point no longer a hunting-ground, the site of scenes of popular summer resort. Bears and cougars have abandoned its woods, which are now a favorite place for the annual encampment of the Washington G.A.R. The hardy pioneer is gone, but the bold regular mountain lion is still lurking in the recesses of the land.

Miss Mary had no mules to worry about, but the huge cats were a constant menace to her three precious little animals, who were to be the nucleus of a future herd. In addition to this, the cougars showed an embarrassing amount of personal friendliness, and it was nothing uncommon to hear the fierce screamin within a few yards of the camp.

One brilliant moonlight night Miss Mary heard something rubbing against the house just under her window. As her couch was still, she sprang from bed and looked out, but slammed the curtains without惊动ing the enormous mountain lion so close, that she could have touched its back by putting out her hand. The beast was killed before morning in her uncle's paddock, and proved to be one of the largest ever seen on the peninsula.

There were not so serious a matter, except to the sheep. The shaggy brown beasts lived chiefly on fruit and berries, but an occasional sheep was considered a great delicacy. As bears were plentiful, an occasional sheep to the use of various differences in Peterson's flock of 500, and unceasing warfare was waged against the bears. This was the less difficult because of the peculiar habits and the dogged persistence of the brutes.

With a bandaged mutton, he invariably selected one sheep and picked it out after he had driven the flock into a corner. He would drive the sheep as cannily as a colt, carefully rounding up all strayed ones and then penned them in a hill sheep-horn. The others were allowed to go unharmed. Sometimes the sheep were thus driven close to the house, and in such cases swift retribution usually overtook the raider.

By the advice of her uncle the girl preempted fifty acres of the rich timber

running in a confused mass as if pursued by something. She darted across to where her uncle was working and told him of the commotion. Mr. Peterson had no gun, but he went at once to the struggling flock just in time to see it composed itself and try to catch one particular sheep which nimbly evaded him. The bear paid no attention to Peterson, who had not even a jackknife with him, but just as the brute was about the sheep Peterson snatched off his raw hat and beat it into the bear's eyes. Always cowardly, Bruin dropped his sheep and lumbered off, hotly pursued by Peterson. He passed near the house, where he was saluted with an ax, hurled at him from a distance, and then he swerved and made directly for Miss Mary's little cabin. She was standing on the doorstep, so interested in the battle that she hardly realized where the bear was heading until he was within a few yards of her. She turned back and struck the door in his face just in time to prevent his crashing into her little sitting-room in his blind haste to get away. The dogs were called and the guns were brought, and with many trials came to an end within the hour.

Peterson's bear dogs were known far and wide, and had figured in many a battle. Old Tip, the veteran of the pack, was a bullet-headed mongrel who had been chewed and clawed into fragments by the bear, and was known as the "bullet-headed" bear. He was a terror to all sorts of game, and was known as the "bullet-headed" bear. He was a terror to all sorts of game, and was known as the "bullet-headed" bear.

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Pilgrimages to Mecca, Causing the Spread of Asiatic Plagues.

[Contributed to The Times.]

THE reports in the daily papers that the crowned heads of Europe have, or will, promulgate an edict forbidding the pilgrimages to Mecca and thereby prevent the extension of the plague causes a smile to an Asiatic traveler.

It would be a great deal more easy to stop prophecies as to the make-up of Maj. McKinley's Cabinet, because the religious sentiment of the greater part of Asia will be affected by such an edict.

The prophet Mohammed, the law-giver of Arabia, has decreed, "It is a duty toward God incumbent on those who are able to go thither (Mecca) to visit this house." (Koran, Sura 2.)

More than twelve centuries this injunction has been observed with a pious zeal and ardent fervor which put to shame the apathetic indifference of civilized nations when religious duties are to be performed.

To stop the pilgrimages to Mecca now will be as futile an operation as the historical failure of Canute, centuries ago. Every year thousands upon thousands of pious believers in the name of Mohammed desert their homes in China, Persia and India; from Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers and Morocco; from the Balkans, Turkey and Armenia; from the Great Sahara and the Sudan; from out-of-the-way places whose existence we Los Angelesians are but dimly conscious of, and journey to Mecca—mostly dirty, poor and ignorant, but with a determination devout and even heroic.

For months the pilgrims starved themselves to save up sufficient money to defray their expenses. They commit themselves to the mercies of the vast and awe-inspiring sea, dredged by all the winds of heaven, ridges by Bedouins or death by heat; they endure the most horrible privations by the way—and why not? They believe in their religion, and it is an ordinance of Islam, of the same nature as our eucharist, whereby the believer is supposed to buy his closer communion for the time being with the deity and his human representatives.

Of course, it is easy for us to say, "how foolish, but those people believe, and do believe." But let us suppose that God will provide for them, and should they die on the way out, they will be received at all the more readily into the mansions and the arms of the hours provided for each one of them by a much-loved Providence in the seven-story Paradise of Islam.

There is a prevalent belief among Christians that Moslems do not consider that women have souls, but only one who has seen Asia and talked with intelligent followers of that religion can bear witness to the truth that the Moslem's belief is that in the eyes of God women stand on the same footings as regards a future life, as men, and that women are allowed to pray in a mosque, but it is not the custom for them to do so.

It is a common, every-day occurrence on a pilgrimage to hear at evening, when the caravan stops, a middle-aged woman holding forth on the deep mystery of the pilgrimage, giving surprising assurance and proof of investigation as if she were one of our own fair countrywomen, and the male listener thinks nothing of it.

If official evidence were necessary for the proof of this, suffice it to say that one portion of the temple to Mecca is called "Haswatu'l Harum," "the woman's sanded place," and is set aside to devotees of the feminine gender.

The weaker sex are not allowed to go alone, and this rules gives rise to a curious illustration of the law of supply and demand. Worthless vagabonds known as dassis, or guides, let themselves out as husbands to rich old widows, who repair to Mecca, or who travel the desert, to render their services in that respect to younger matrons, who may have chanced to lose their masculine helpers on the road; but a marriage under those circumstances is only temporary, legal, and the divorce of the gazi, or official, and a divorce is granted when the returning couple arrives at the limits of the sacred territory.

Pilgrimage by proxy is allowed, and a man, who has died or is dead, sends money to be paid to some person to visit Mecca. The act is charged to his credit on the books of the recording angel.

The pilgrimage must be performed between the seventh and the tenth day of the month of Muharram, when the tensity is lost; hence, the year being lunar, the seasons being regulated by the sun, the time varies every twelve-month, and occurs irregularly, the entire change being completed during a cycle of thirty-two years.

Having participated in a pilgrimage from Central India to Mecca, a description of the excursion may be interesting. I call it an excursion because the preliminaries to it are carried on somewhat in the American style.

For months before the steamer is to sail from Calcutta or Bombay, large placards are displayed in prominent places in the large cities of India, and these placards are distributed among the faithful individuals, inciting and enlarging upon the facilities to be given upon the trip to the Holy City.

Anyone who knows the wild, fanatic and suspicious nature of the Moslem and the hatred he bears to the Christians, can understand that it is absolutely necessary for the success of such an undertaking that the infidel participants should adopt for the time the habits, customs, and, if possible, the language of the devotees, because it is not uncommon for some slight provocation, the glittering knife of a fanatic is buried deep in the anatomy of an unbelieving dog of a Nazarene.

On a certain day the Wellington Bundas at Bombay were thronged with over nine thousand hundred excursionists of various sects, eager to board the steamer Malabar, an English ship of over four thousand tons burden. She was to sail from Bombay to Fuggerat, a little south of Calcutta, Uswal on the Red Sea, and after fifty miles from Mecca. My companion was a native of Shahabad in Persia, but had been employed for many years as a confidential secretary to a Parsee living at Almudhar, in the Bombay Presidency. He spoke English fluently, and was not too religious to be dangerous. The dress worn was that of most of the pilgrims from Hindustan, and as it considered meritorious to wear the garb of the whole journey, and detection as infidelity is less dangerous, we adopted it as a traveling costume. It is called "the ihram," and consists of two new cotton seamless cloths, each six feet wide by three and one-half broad, white, with narrow red stripes and fringe. The under-garment, called "izar," is wrapped around the loins from the waist to the knee and knotted or tucked in at the middle. The outer garment is known as the "ihram," and encircles the whole body, the ends being thrown loosely over the left shoulder. The white veil, in common with the ihram, being sanctified by custom, must be worn by men, and is easily used as a means of disguise. It is by all means a common traveler kept during life in order to serve as a winding-sheet at death.

Our passports were issued by the Muslim official at Bombay, called the protector of pilgrims, and the Indian gov-

ernment charges 1 rupee (48 cents) for the documents.

According to the records not less than 15,000 persons leave Bombay yearly on the holy trip, but as Mr. Cook, the great entrepreneur, conducts the excursions at the present time, the inclination of our trip have not doubt been changed.

There was no first-class passage issued, and the whole crowd traveled alike. The management of the steamer supplied water and accommodation for all the passengers, and the crew all.

Everybody carried their own provisions, but were compelled to cook their food upon the upper deck, where seven temporary galleys had been built, in addition to the ship's own kitchen.

Almost every one of the pilgrims carried boxes or bags of merchandise, peculiar to the part of India he hailed from, for sale at Mecca, and in addition to the bedding, cooking utensils, provisions, etc., this merchandise and the passengers crowded the ship to its utmost capacity.

The passage price was 275 rupees, about \$12; this included return trip, and the passage was good for a year.

The pilgrims were conveyed from the landing to the steamer in barges, and when alongside scrambled on board with great agility; ladders were there of course, but the anxiety to get on deck was so great that the ladder was at hand they clambered up the sides by overhanging ropes, and to have the first chance at a selection for erecting tents or spreading mats. Women were handled like bundles of merchandise, and when the barges with the baggage arrived, the scene was enacted that barge descents.

For a couple of hours the decks were turned into bedlam, and gave one an idea of a pandemonium of yelling demons. Everybody seemed to quarrel with everybody else. Screams of distress, yell of furious anger, threats caused by the fight to get hold of their own belongings, filled the air; and the gentler sex took part in this disturbance with a lung part in its entirety.

A long, some sort of quiet was established, when the anchor was hoisted, and the ship was ready to start. They swammed on board with great agility; ladders were there of course, but the anxiety to get on deck was so great that the ladder was at hand they clambered up the sides by overhanging ropes, and to have the first chance at a selection for erecting tents or spreading mats. Women were handled like bundles of merchandise, and when the barges with the baggage arrived, the scene was enacted that barge descents.

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Two of a Trade.

[Contributed to The Times.]

If a man finds himself enduring a night journey to an American rail way train there are two or three things he may do to make life worth living. If he has \$2 to spare, with 25 cents extra for the porter in the morning, he may enrich Mr. Pullman to the extent of the \$2, and thus get a berth in the sleeping car. This is a good way to spend \$2, and if you are a little behind, train robbers and epidemics you are just the most expensive for what Mr. Pullman gets, you may depend the train robbers never see, and so you have the comfort of the berth and the satisfaction of knowing that your money has been divided between two sets of robbers. Of the two I like Pullman the better for he certainly gives you something for the money while the others give you nothing but bad language with perhaps an ounce of lead thrown in.

If you haven't the \$2 to spare, there are still three things left for you to do. You may sit bolt upright in the seat; or you may turn the back of the open seat over and sit with your legs across the chasm; or you may try to lie down one on each seat which you will find to be practically impossible unless you are a short of stature as you are short of cash. After smoking a cigarette on a through express you will find men in all three attitudes, doing the best they can with the weary hours that are ahead of them until daylight breaks.

The conductor on the night express of the Texas, Belmont and Crucifer Air Line was filled with men of all descriptions, most of whom were endeavoring to get some sleep in one or the other of the three attitudes above alluded to. There was a man on the platform, however, at the rear; in front of that came two ordinary cars, then the smoker, the baggage car, the car of the American Express Company, and in front of all,



THEY WERE ROUGH-LOOKING CITIZENS WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN COWBOYS OR ANYTHING ELSE.

the engine. On the train were two very anxious men and they sat on camp stools near the big safe in the express car, fully armed, knowing that in that safe were gold packages amounting to over \$200,000 coming eastward from California. These two men at least made no attempt to sleep, but listened without saying much, to the express grinding through the night, the whirr of the engine, breaking through the continuous roar with an occasional long toot followed by two short ones. It was now midnight and in two hours the train would reach Belmont; after that the two guards of the safe would feel safe in their minds. They were at present riding through a wild country where anything might happen, although they hoped that the secret of the safe had been kept. It was astonishing how few leaders had, and how quickly it travel when large sums of money were being transported across the plains.

In the forward end of the smoking car four bearded men sat opposite each other playing euchre. They were rough-looking fellows who might have been cowboys or anything else. The conductor looked askance at them as he collected the money for their ride, for none of them had tickets, but they paid their fares without trouble, and that in itself was a boon, for the conductor expected some dispute from the look of

that might indicate that he possessed a gun himself. "Do you know who you're chinning?" I'm Steve Mannies."

"The devil you are," cried one of the masked men, lowering the point of his revolver.

"Same thing," replied Steve, who was justly proud of his well-earned reputation as the most industrious and capable train-rober in all Texas, a quick-firing and straight-shooting, ruthless desperado, afraid of nothing, least of all the law.

"Who's running this show?" demanded Mannies, pointing his revolver at Steve.

"We're Capt. Snake's gang," replied the other, with deference.

"I might a-known it," cried Steve, with unconcealed derision. "It's just like him Sunday-school picnic way of holding up a train. I'm going out to have a talk with him."

The masked men made no attempt to stop Steve and his followers as they poured out of the car into the surrounding darkness.

"What are you about there?" yelled a voice from near the engine. "Don't let these men leave the car."

"It's Steve Mannies and his boys," shouted back the masked man in excuse.

Although the surprised Capt. Snake merely mentioned the lower regions, there was a tremor in his voice which showed that the unexpected meeting with so noted a man as Steve was not one of unfeigned pleasure.

"See, here we again," roared the angry desperado, "what's the meaning of this? What are you doing on my territory? Can't I take care of these here trains, or has there been any complaint on the part of the T. & B. & C. company that I'm not looking after the slow ones?"

"I'm not looking after the slow ones," said Steve. "We're the reason of your being out so late at night, anyhow? Some o' you boys'll catch cold, first thing you know."

"Why, hang it, Steve," said the captain, "you're a spook. I didn't know you were in this locality at all. You see, nobody's heard from you for a month, and we thought, perhaps, you had struck for California. We did, sure. But I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll divide nothing."

"I train miners, you're no business here at all. Still, there's nothing mean about me, and I like to encourage amateurs. If you want the passengers, you kin have 'em. You go through 'em and they'll catch cold, first thing you know."

"We don't want no passengers, not tonight, we don't," murmured the captain. "We got news from Frisco. I thought nobody else was onto it. We're after the safe, an' that's what's the matter with this crowd."

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"Won't you divide?" appealed the captain; "there ought to be enough to go round."

"The safe's ours, an' we're after the safe at all. Still, there's nothing mean about me, and I like to encourage amateurs. If you want the passengers, you kin have 'em. You go through 'em and they'll catch cold, first thing you know."

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PULPIT VOICES.

Religious Thought and Progress in the United States.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week
Delivered by Leading Clergymen,
Priests and Prelates.

[COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.]
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The liquor traffic is thoroughly organized, and like a burglar, it works noiselessly and in the dark.—Rev. John L. Scudder, Presbyterian, Jersey City, N. J.

MODERN ART. I am tired of the thing called art. We are decaying under the polite name of art. We are going in the way of Nineveh, Babylon and Rome.—(Rev. D. L. Moody, evangelist, New York City.)

CHRIST. Christ was a simple man who had never read Homer or Caesar or knew how to paint or carve stone. Still he is the ideal Christian.—(Rev. C. F. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.)

PUNISHMENT. God punishes as the righteous parent must ever punish—for the benefit of one punished, and for punishment that will endure until the improvement is brought about.—(Rev. F. A. Bisbee, Universalist, Philadelphia.)

SAHOONS AND CHURCHES. The laborer who is out of a job finds the churches shut, but the saloons are open, and to the poor man said the saloon-keepers, "Come in, we'll give you brotherhood in the saloon than in the church."—(Rev. W. D. Bliss, Christian Socialist, Boston, Mass.)

OPENING THE HEART. Within the heart, broods the something responding to the call of God. If one but opens up his heart to the incoming of Christ he may have some possibility of success and quick returns.—(Rev. E. B. Pickard, Congregationalist, Cleveland, Ohio.)

CRIME. We have splendid jails and all sorts of reformatory institutions—we have spent our money for careers rather than for preventions. We neglect the children into vice and starve them into crime.—(Rev. Madison Peters, Independent, New York City.)

BENEVOLENCE. When a Gould gives to society, it is but a tardy and small return for what he has taken from society, a little less in benevolence and a little more in just dealing to society and the praise would be more deserved.—(Rev. R. A. White, Unitarian, Chicago, Ill.)

CHARITY. Charity that consists of giving a check to help the needy and knowing nothing of the life of the one helped is not Christian charity. We need more of the philanthropy taught at all times by Him who gave Himself.—(Miss Jessie Ackerman, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.)

OVERWORK. A new disease has appeared among men since this American press began to run its course. Work it means overstrain overwork. We suffer from a whole train of nervous and functional disorders, the natural protest of overworked, powers.—(Rabb. David Philipson, Hebrew Church, Philadelphia.)

THE RUSSIAN JEW. Once let the Russian Jew be restored to his original home; once let him take up his father's blessed word, and make his land again one of the sufficient centers of the earth, and you will find the status of the Jews of all the world lifted up simultaneously.—(Rabb. Joseph Krauskopf, Hebrew, Philadelphia, Pa.)

COMPANIONSHIP. A man is known by his company. He is known by a man who drinks, a man who steals or a man who lies; you are liable to drink and steal and lie. I might advise a man to keep good company, and if he does not, he cannot live all his life and not be saved.—(Rev. Sam Jones, Evangelist, at Boston, Mass.)

CHRIST IN RELIGION. If we think of Christianity as a religion, its central point is the incarnation. The center of it as a gospel, its central point is the cross and the empty tomb, and both are necessary for an adequate conception of what has come to us through Christ.—(Rev. A. T. Taylor, Pastor, First Presbyterian, N. Y.)

UNITARIANISM. I believe that the work of the Unitarian church is henceforth to be not an attack upon those of other name or older ideas, but a guide and helper to those who have outgrown the old views, wish to find their way into a larger belief in God and a more helpful service toward man.—(Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.)

RECREATION. Amusement is as necessary to mankind as is food, air or light. It tones up the individual. It cheers his wearisome road through life, lightens the monotonous toil and labor of the master and factotum—a day's work. Every one of us needs recreation, the indulging in some lighthearted recreation.—(Rev. Joseph Silverman, Independent, New York City.)

THE FEAR OF GOD. If we would nurture civilization and moral culture, if we would keep society from anarchy and barbarism, there would stem the tide of anarchy upon which we constantly strive to float over the world. We must make God known to men. Society must be built upon that one cornerstone, the knowledge and the fear of God.—Archbishop Ireland, Roman Catholic, Dublin, Ireland.

SPIRITUAL HELP. Every impotent sinner is like a disabled ship at sea, and assistance is imperative immediately, or loss is imminent or irretrievable. Every human soul has a precious cargo, and sternly we must appreciate its priceless value. Thou sands of our disabled fellow-men can never reach the celestial haven without some moral tool.—(Rev. W. G. Prichard, First Methodist, Cincinnati, O.)

PAST AND FUTURE. The past cannot be unmade or recalled. Give it a swift look of regret. Breathe the prayer for forgiveness from a merciful Christ's pity was practical. We are to that He has been the companion of the Olympian runner on the future. That future is yours and mine—radiant, sublime, glorious—whatever the past—[Bishop Samuel Fellowes, Episcopal, Philadelphia, Pa.]

PITY. There is nothing more heartbreaking to the sensibilities than the failure to translate pity into action. Christ's pity was practical. We are to that He has been the companion of the Olympian runner on the future. That future is yours and mine—radiant, sublime, glorious—whatever the past.—[Bishop Samuel Fellowes, Episcopal, Philadelphia, Pa.]

ALTRUISTIC. As altruistic advances power ceases to be centered in the hands of a few, but privileges are granted to the whole race. The advance of altruism is seen in recent legislation. The rich provide schools, colleges and other privileges, enabling the poor to equip themselves. The opposition have no heart to continue oppression. Their aim is against misery and suffering.—(Bishop D. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.)

FRIENDSHIP. There is such a thing as standing up so straight that you bend backward; and the reason is so many of us come to old age and nobody to care for us is that we are living miserable, selfish, contemptible lives. We expect our friends to slave and crawl and grind and drudge for us, and we do nothing for them. The best way to keep a friend true to you is for you to be true to them.—(Rev. Frank DeW. Talmage, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

SELFLESSNESS. As a weaver stands behind the loom, he cannot see the pattern he is making, so we in our lives cannot see what kind of a pattern we are weaving; but God sees, and we, too, shall see by and by. The self-

greeting to those to whom we are indifferent, or to those who are unfriendly, rules about such things are very clear.—"As ye would that men should do to you," said He, "do ye also to them likewise; for if ye show kindly feeling to them who have done you wrong, what right have ye? For sinners also show kindly feeling to those who show kindly feeling to them." "But love ye your enemies and do good, hoping for nothing again; and ye shall be the children of your Heavenly Father."

FALESHOOD. Many of the truths about God and man are suppressed. Any man who today attempts to proclaim the whole truth, who strives to reveal the facts as they are, is liable to be condemned. Not only can he not say a word, but he will be cast into the same cherished evil in society. As a consequence of this voluntary suppression of truth, there is a gross misunderstanding of the main factors of life. Men live and walk in falsehood.—(Rev. I. J. Lansing, Baptist, Boston, Mass.)

FASHION. The great mistake of life is that each succeeds in a phase and fashion of the real thing.

This is an abuse of life. God puts no premium on misery, but means that each individual shall find happiness in life; so has He ordered that happiness does not consist in the use of either breed more happiness.

CHRIST. Christ was a simple man who had never read Homer or Caesar or knew how to paint or carve stone. Still he is the ideal Christian.—(Rev. C. F. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.)

PUNISHMENT. God punishes as the righteous parent must ever punish—for the benefit of one punished, and for punishment that will endure until the improvement is brought about.—(Rev. F. A. Bisbee, Universalist, Philadelphia.)

SAHOONS AND CHURCHES. The laborer who is out of a job finds the churches shut, but the saloons are open, and to the poor man said the saloon-keepers, "Come in, we'll give you brotherhood in the saloon than in the church."—(Rev. W. D. Bliss, Christian Socialist, Boston, Mass.)

OPENING THE HEART. Within the heart, broods the something responding to the call of God. If one but opens up his heart to the incoming of Christ he may have some possibility of success and quick returns.—(Rev. E. B. Pickard, Congregationalist, Cleveland, Ohio.)

CRIME. We have splendid jails and all sorts of reformatory institutions—we have spent our money for careers rather than for preventions. We neglect the children into vice and starve them into crime.—(Rev. Madison Peters, Independent, New York City.)

BENEVOLENCE. When a Gould gives to society, it is but a tardy and small return for what he has taken from society, a little less in benevolence and a little more in just dealing to society and the praise would be more deserved.—(Rev. R. A. White, Unitarian, Chicago, Ill.)

CHARITY. Charity that consists of giving a check to help the needy and knowing nothing of the life of the one helped is not Christian charity. We need more of the philanthropy taught at all times by Him who gave Himself.—(Miss Jessie Ackerman, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.)

OVERWORK. A new disease has appeared among men since this American press began to run its course. Work it means overstrain overwork. We suffer from a whole train of nervous and functional disorders, the natural protest of overworked, powers.—(Rabb. David Philipson, Hebrew Church, Philadelphia.)

THE RUSSIAN JEW. Once let the Russian Jew be restored to his original home; once let him take up his father's blessed word, and make his land again one of the sufficient centers of the earth, and you will find the status of the Jews of all the world lifted up simultaneously.—(Rabb. Joseph Krauskopf, Hebrew, Philadelphia, Pa.)

COMPANIONSHIP. A man is known by his company. He is known by a man who drinks, a man who steals or a man who lies; you are liable to drink and steal and lie. I might advise a man to keep good company, and if he does not, he cannot live all his life and not be saved.—(Rev. Sam Jones, Evangelist, at Boston, Mass.)

CHRIST IN RELIGION. If we think of Christianity as a religion, its central point is the incarnation. The center of it as a gospel, its central point is the cross and the empty tomb, and both are necessary for an adequate conception of what has come to us through Christ.—(Rev. A. T. Taylor, Pastor, First Presbyterian, N. Y.)

UNITARIANISM. I believe that the work of the Unitarian church is henceforth to be not an attack upon those of other name or older ideas, but a guide and helper to those who have outgrown the old views, wish to find their way into a larger belief in God and a more helpful service toward man.—(Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.)

RECREATION. Amusement is as necessary to mankind as is food, air or light. It tones up the individual. It cheers his wearisome road through life, lightens the monotonous toil and labor of the master and factotum—a day's work. Every one of us needs recreation, the indulging in some lighthearted recreation.—(Rev. Joseph Silverman, Independent, New York City.)

THE MORNING SERMON.

Helping Others.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

BY REV. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D.
Rector St. Matthews Episcopal Church, Oak-
land, Maryland.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.—[Galatians vi. 2.]

ONE of us liveth to himself, wrote St. Paul, and so we shall find if we try to do so, for our attempt will only result in discomfort and unhappiness.

Our purest pleasures always come to us when, forgetting ourselves, we try to give pleasure to others. Life is not entirely pleasant to any one of us. Each of us has some burden of his own to bear, known, possibly only to God and to himself, but yet a burden.

We all crave human sympathy; and since there are so many to whom our sympathy would be a help and a comfort, ought we not to be constantly doing what we can to give this help?

And shall we not be most successful in this if we are filled with the spirit of Christ in our daily intercourse with others?

Now in what practical ways can we bear one another's burdens?

Can we not show our sympathy for others by sharing with them the blessings which God has given us?

There are few in this happy land of ours who lack the actual necessities of life, but there are some in every community who do so, and we can easily conceive of others who are less fortunate.

It is true that often the need of such persons comes from their own improvidence; and yet this is no reason why we should not give them judicious assistance. The Lord is ever near us in His bounties, not alone those who are in need without any fault of theirs—and identifies Himself with such needy persons.

Our Heavenly Father "maketh His sun to shine on the evil and on the good," and sends rain on the just and on the unjust, and so in doing teaches us what we should do.

Where we help the needy, the value of what we do is doubtless its being done in a kindly manner. Often those who render help are positive people, and we must use tact in helping them.

We can help others by a gesture of the hand will often light up the face of the person so greeted and make his peculiar burden more bearable. Such a greeting is easily given to a friend, but the test of our character comes in our

greeting to those to whom we are indifferent, or to those who are unfriendly, rules about such things are very clear.—"As ye would that men should do to you," said He, "do ye also to them likewise; for if ye show kindly feeling to them who have done you wrong, what right have ye? For sinners also show kindly feeling to those who show kindly feeling to them." "But love ye your enemies and do good, hoping for nothing again; and ye shall be the children of your Heavenly Father."

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PLANS OF CABINET MINISTERS.

HOW CLEVELAND'S SECRETARIES WILL DISPERSE AFTER THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

Lamont will hurry to New York, Morton to Japan, Francis to St. Louis and Harmon to Cincinnati—The President and Vice-President. The latter's mythical orange groves in California.

[Contributed to The Times.]

WASHINGTON. Jan. 25. YET a little while and Mr. Cleveland's household of Cabinet ministers will hold its last meeting, after which its members—a majority of them at least—will scatter to the four quarters of the land to take up anew the burden of life as it is lived by unofficial members of the business and social world. Most of the Cabinet ministers will, undoubtedly, be filled with joy because of their release from the cares of state; others will put off official life with lingering regrets, and yet others are apparently laying careful plans looking to their remaining in Washington, for the present, at least.

LAMONT WILL HURRY TO NEW YORK.

The prospect of handing over his portfolio to a successor evidently possesses no unpleasant features to Secretary of War Lamont. He will cut loose from the martial environments of the war office with a feeling of joyfulness, judging from the beaming manner in which he replied to my question concerning future plans. "I go to New York," said Secretary Lamont, "by the first train I can catch on the 5th of March; but my plans are still somewhat uncertain. I have not even decided where I shall go. But I shall certainly plunge actively into business life without any interval of rest. My financial connections and interests in New York will make me a very busy man, and I shall have little time to devote to politics. What little time I have, however, will be at the service of the Democratic party."

MORTON IS GOING TO JAPAN.

Secretary Morton will seek to forget the cares of office among the almond-eyed natives of the Orient. The prospect is evidently an alluring one to the Secretary of Agriculture, for he talked

plans. By the way, what is Secretary Herbert going to do?"

Secretary Wilson's Li Hung Chang manner of interviewing the interviewer regarding Secretary Herbert, partly confirmed a statement made to the writer by an intimate friend of both men. It is seen that neither Secretary Wilson nor Herbert would be averse to remaining in Washington, could they anticipate any member of the hungry army of Republican office-



THEY WILL WEEP WHEN HE LEAVES.

seekers that will shortly descend on the capital by securing a sufficiently lucrative post.

MR. OLNEY AND MR. HARMON.

"I shall return to my corporation practice in Boston," said Secretary of State Olney. "My business there has gone right along during my absence, and March 5 will probably see me in Boston again. I am officially engaged in the duties that I left to come here."

For many reasons, Washington will miss no Cabinet minister more than it will Attorney-General Harmon. He has taken an active interest in local politics, and the administration of Washington will shed tears when he leaves.

The Attorney-General regrets leaving, too, for the life at the capital has been particularly pleasant to him.

He goes back to Cincinnati, "to take my old place there with the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Headley, of which I am the senior partner."

I shall confine myself strictly to my business leave notices to others.

I never was a solicitor, and do not intend to become one at this time. I shall occupy the chair at the new law school in Cincinnati, where I shall have such good company as ex-Solicitor General of the U. S., Judge M-

Judge William H. Taft, and ex-Solicitor-General of the Hon. John W. Warrington, all of whom will be professors at the school."

WILL CARLISLE GET INTO THE SENATE?

Secretaries Carlisle and Herbert declined to say if the sealed book is to them, as far as assessment goes, concerned. It seems probable, however, from the statements of those who are closely acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy, that he is married to official life in Washington, and will strain every effort to avoid a divorce. It seems not to be likely that Montgomery, Ala., will have the opportunity of welcoming him on March 5.

The question of knowing ones or secrets, however, Secretary Herbert or Secretary Wilson get the coveted plum?"



"MY INTERESTS ARE VERY VARIOUS."

enthusiastically about his plans to the writer.

"I shall go from here to Chicago," he said. "I have three sons in business there, and I intend to stay and visit them for a while. Then I shall go to my place in Nebraska City—Arbor Lodge. I have lived in that neighborhood near all my life, and have seen Nebraska City grow from an insignificant settlement to a town of 12,000 people.

I intend to stay at my Nebraska City home for a little while. I suppose you would call me in the East a 'gentleman farmer,' and I shall attend to the agricultural interests of my neighbors before making any move from Nebraska. When I do get ready to take a trip anywhere, I am going to Japan with one of my sons, Paul Morton, who is president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. It will be entirely a pleasure trip, and we have plans all laid for making it a thoroughly enjoyable one. When I return from Japan, or before, if I can find the time, I intend to start a campaign in the interests of sound money, by sending circulars to all the leading business men of the State. There is my programme—Chicago, Nebraska City, Japan—and sound money."

FRANCIS WILL GO TO ST. LOUIS.

When Hovey Smith's successor leaves the scene of his short term of office as Secretary of the Interior, he will help to move the wheels of business in St. Louis again. "I am neither glad nor sorry to leave Washington," remarked Secretary Francis. "In the few months that I have held my present office have been pleasant ones to me,



"BY THE FIRST TRAIN TO NEW YORK."

but I shall not have any regrets when I am rolling westward in the direction of St. Louis. I shall return at once to my business life there. My interests in St. Louis are almost as many to insure fire, insurance, grain elevators, and casualty insurance are a few of them. I shall do my duty as a citizen at St. Louis, and intend to take no unusually active part in politics when I return there."

MR. WILSON NON-COMMITTAL.

Postmaster-General Wilson proved to be in a negative, rather than a positive, humor, when discussing his office. While similar documents with the patriotic, untiring energy of a man machine, he undertook to deny various rumors that have been afloat concerning his future ambitions in the business world. "You can deny," he said, as he added another epithet to the heap on his desk, "that I have been offered the managing editorship of a New York newspaper. I have been offered, but have not accepted, the presidency of educational institutions in various parts of the country. As an active matter of fact, I have made no

STEVENSON HAS NO OLIVE GROVE.

Vice-President Stevenson regrets very much that rumors of his vast wealth and growing estates are founded on nothing more substantial than shifting sand.

"I see they have me booked for Cal-i-fornia," said Mr. Stevenson, adding regarding his future intentions. "There I am to assume the management of olive groves that have been afloat concerning his future ambitions in the business world. You can deny," he said, as he added another epithet to the heap on his desk, "that I have been offered the managing editorship of a New York newspaper. I have been offered, but have not accepted, the presidency of educational institutions in various parts of the country. As an active matter of fact, I have made no



Last Remnant Remnant Remnant Sale

33½ per cent.

Discount on

5000 Remnants

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Brocaded Silks and Satins, Taffetas, Surahs, etc.

33½ per cent.

Discount on

5000 Remnants

Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods, Novelties, Plaids, etc.

33½ per cent.

Discount on

5000 Remnants

Sheetings, Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Prints, Crashes, Flannellettes, Linings, etc.

The Last Day of Clearance Prices.

Trimmings Our entire line of

Novelties 22 pieces of 48 in. Black

Corset Covers A beautiful line,

handsome finished tucks with

flaps, \$1.00 Remnant Day, yd.

Flannelettes 80 pieces pretty

heavily grade, neat stripes and

checkered, \$1.00 Remnant Day, yd.

Flannelettes 32 pieces extra super-

ior quality, heavyweight, hand-

some colorings, reduced from

10c to Remnant Day, yd.

Silk 35 pieces high-grade Silks,

colored More, Faile Fran-

ces, Satin, etc., \$1.00 Remnant Day.

Clored Goods Camel's Hair, Hair-

Trots, Mohair, effects, \$1.00 Remnant Day.

Novelty Dress Goods

15 pieces in striped mixtures and all-

wool and silk and wool, \$0.40 to 46

inches, very handsome, \$1.00 Remnant Day.

Novelty Suitings 44 inches

mixed wool and mohair, colors,

very serviceable and pretty, \$0.40

yard; Remnant Day.

Pillow Cases 20 pieces good

in, by 36 in. long, nice, soft finish-

ed cotton turned seams; Rem-

nant Day, each.

Damasks 28 inch full bleached

beautiful patterns, large and small designs, regular 80c

goods; Remnant Day.

Nollette's Underwear

Another odd lot, nicely finished,

heavy cotton ribbed or plain

goods, \$0.25 Remnant Day.

Lonsdale Muslin We will

sell a limited quantity to each

customer, \$1.00 Remnant Day.

Table Linen 27 dozen Genuine Pequot

large bed, torn and brood by

Remnant Day, each.

Blankets 40c

73 pairs gray cot-

tons, assorted blue and red bor-

der, large size, were 50c;

Remnant Day, pair.

Blankets 50c

60 pairs 10x white

plain with no border, can be

utilized for ironing blanket

etc.; Remnant Day, pair.

Ladies' Underwear

Muslin nice

muslin, neatly tucked and trimmed

with ruffles, bishop sleeves and

a looking garment as rich

as silk; Remnant Day, yd.

Blankets 35c

each.

We are selling

The Celebrated

23c

Pillow Cases Tabie Damask, we

will sell a limited quantity to each

customer, \$1.00 Remnant Day.

Warner's Health Corset

Needs no description, well and

firmly known, \$1.00 Remnant Day.

Ferris Waists This is the well

known "good sense" waist, number

one, \$1.00 Remnant Day, each.

Table Linen 25c

20 dozen Ladies' and Children's

Cotton Sheet, Lined and Plain

Pants, nicely finished, fashion

day, each.

Blankets 25c

20 dozen Children's fine

Twilled Silk, sizes 22, 24

26, 28, have your old one made new; prices

\$1.00 to 25c Remnant Day.

Bustles and Hip Pads

Large line from 8c up to \$1.00

Infant's Short Cloaks, in colors and

white; to close, half price 50c to \$0.50

Hosiery Ribbed black or tan, large and small sizes; Remnant Day, pair.

Parasol Covers In Sateen, Gloria or

Twilled Silk, sizes 22, 24

26, 28, have your old one made new; prices

\$1.00 to \$3.50 Remnant Day.

Kid Gloves at 95c Pair.

we have put by during my term in Washington. It is pleasant to close my eyes and imagine myself surveying the scene of my labors, and to think of the wealth that is stored up for me in California. When I open my eyes again, however, the vision vanishes, and I awake to the knowledge that the possessions at whose disposal I have been are but a dream

Fresh Literature.

MISS AYR OF VIRGINIA. By Julia Hinman Garland continues his Grant papers with Grant in the Mexican war. It might be interesting to compare "The Song of the Rappahannock" with the real experience of a young soldier in the army of the Potomac, with the entirely fanciful emotions and experiences of Stephen Crane's young soldier. Mr. Seymour's picture is animating, absorbing, and it will be said of the "Red Badge of Courage."

This month's budget of stories in the Black Cat is more than even unusual in style. Gekk's paper and its audience are responsible for a clever little fancy in which a floating island plays a part, and is the means of involving its owner, an enterprising hotel man, in some sad entanglements. The story is well told, and will be said of the "Red Badge of Courage."

In addition to Mrs. Rorer's own department in the Ladies' Home Journal, there is a sketch of that famous cook by Mrs. Talcott, and one which will interest many a young housekeeper who has had occasion to be grateful to Mrs. Rorer's sensible advice. Even better than the "Scrooge" of last month is Mrs. Gibson's drawing of a quiet twilight and the "dawn-tide." Contrary to expectation, Mr. Gibson has fallen absolutely into the Dickens spirit; there is no disappointment in these sketches, though at the least altered the style of drawing with which he has heretofore represented his beautiful high-bred girls. A sensible article on children's literature strongly condemns the sort of stuff found in the "New York Public Library," and urges upon sensible women the necessity for selecting vigorous and wholesome books for young children. The Journal presents a variety of literature, most of it of a high grade, and all of it useful to certain classes of people.

LITERARY COMMENT.

Petrarch and His Laura.

[Literary Digest:] Here is another popular belief knocked on the head. Three-fourths of those who have heard of him imagine Petrarch to have been a "handsome and 'goody-goody' priest with a lofty admiration for a lovely 'Laura,' who, being married as well as lovely, the two became a pair; severely true to his vows of celibacy. He poured out his soul in those incomparable sonnets, and died in the odor not only of sanctity but of perfervid romance. Such is the story as told in magazine articles, school readers, popular histories, and libraries of universal knowledge at the present time. The Prince de Valori, however, has been grubbing up the facts and publishing revelations in the *Nouvelle Revue* (November 15 and December 1). His article is profoundly interesting to the student of letters, and of course too long and too purely critical and documentary for quotation here. Suffice it that he shows Petrarch to have been a wily, selfish, vain, displayful worldling, and a libertine priest with many a lowly and unlovely laic. Laura was a highly respectable common-place dame and mother of eleven children! His main point, that Laura could not have been a married woman, he proves by internal evidence in the sonnets and elsewhere, quoting passages which are but that which holds that Laura was not merely unmarried, but very young. This new Petrarch is certainly more like the Petrarch pictured in Landor's "imaginary conversation" with Boccaccio, than the highly "proper" image of popular prestige.

The Chap Book this month discusses a point of conscience and good taste in referring to Mr. Barrie's "Marquet O'Farrell." We are told in the Chap Book that Mr. Barrie's mistake is in allowing his book to be known as a portrait before its fame is attained, and the demand made upon him to disclose the source of his material. While he has gained for himself hundreds of letters to whom it comes as an intimate friend with the power to force the deepest and rustiest heart springs, no demands of decency are exceeded in disclosing the identity of which would inspire so much baser and meaner feelings. Before all this, however, it would seem in better taste for its author to withhold the fact that the book is a study of an accurate and intimate nature. The Chap Book is pleased to both eye and mind, in its new aspect, assumed this month. The change affords room for a more extended mention of new books and for some essays of appropriately bookish nature. "Tolstoy and Anna Karenina" makes a contribution to which appears in this number. The Chap Book is always fearless and unprejudiced in its criticism; its standard is its own, and that reason its opinion is worth, if not to say, the highest "proper" image of popular prestige.

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Tolstoi and Music.

COUNT TOLSTOI, says the Evening Post, fond of music, "but refuses to attend and intimate" that "The Chap Book" is pleased to both eye and mind, in its new aspect, assumed this month. The change affords room for a more extended mention of new books and for some essays of appropriately bookish nature. "Tolstoy and Anna Karenina" makes a contribution to which appears in this number. The Chap Book is always fearless and unprejudiced in its criticism; its standard is its own, and that reason its opinion is worth, if not to say, the highest "proper" image of popular prestige.

S. R. Crockett's latest novel is called "Ladd's Love," the title being also the local name for a sweet-scented Scottish wood-rose, more correctly known as "Southwicks." The author is said to have been born in Scotland and to have been a soldier in the church in Scotland as an antidote to soporific sermons.

HENRY ALTEMUS, Philadelphia, announces for early publication "Paul: A Herald of the Cross," by Florence M. Kingsley. The author is the well-known Mrs. Kingsley. The editor is Arthur Lang, and the equally deservedly praised "Stephen: A Soldier of the Cross."

The edition of the "Von Sybel History of the Rounding of the German Empire," printed by S. Y. Crowell & Co., completed by the addition of the last two volumes, translated by Mrs. Helene Schlimpfengen of Boston. The whole work is in seven volumes.

THE CAR, has presented to the Public Imperial Library of St. Petersburg the Sarmazachas gospel, written on purple parchment, a valuable manuscript which Englishmen and Americans have tried to purchase from the settlement of Sarmazachas in Anatolia for \$6000.

IN THE February Scribner's there will be three short stories. One, by W. H. Chamberlain, author of "The Red Rock," is entitled "The Messenger," another is a Canadian tale of heraldism, by Grant La Farge, and another, by W. H. Shelton, is entitled "A Woman."

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McClure's Magazine for February will have a paper by H. J. W. Dan, on "The Making of the Bible," giving a popular account of the principal manuscripts (with fac-similes) from which the Biblical text is derived, and the numerous illustrations of the famous Oxford University Press, where Bibles are produced by the million, with the finest art ever achieved in bookmaking, and in every known tongue.

JOHN WHIBLEY's delightful volume, "Books of Scoundrels," is to have a companion written by various hands. It will soon be published under the title of "The Lives of Twelve Bad Women," and will celebrate such amiable gentlewomen as Barbara Cartland, who could not be had. Barnes & Burdett-Couteau give \$8000 for hers. The Maing "Book of Psalms" is another precious tome, which was worth 12,000 francs in the days of Louis XIV. A London publisher offers the sum of the equivalent of 1469, for which he asks \$25,000.

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magazine is published at St. Louis and is purely humanitarian in character.

Literary Notes.

"Sentimental Tommy" is now in its fourth edition, and its thirtieth thousand.

Stone & Kimball are the publishers of Marie Corelli's new novel, "Ziska." It will be issued next month.

Two volumes of Dr. David Masson's edition of De Quincey are ready for publication. There are to be six altogether.

M. J. Jordan is about to publish another of his volumes on topics of historical interest. This time it is "The Red Coat of a Scots King." James I.

Pierre Loti's forthcoming novel is mentioned as something "remarkably good—much better than anything he has done before, and quite without historical elements."

Ruskin has squandered in good deeds a fortune of more than \$75,000, and his present income depends almost wholly on the royalties of a recent popular edition of his work.

The Macmillan Company announces an "Encyclopedia of American Horticulture" in its extended sense, treating of pomology, floriculture, vegetable gardening, the greenhouse, ornamental horticulture, and the botany of all cultivated plants.

"The true life of Capt. Sir Richard Burton," by his niece, Georgiana M. Stisted, soon to be published by D. Appleton & Co., gives promise of exceptional interest. The title is "The Bishop of Hereford will contribute an introduction, and Mr. John Lane will be the publisher.

Edwin Reed has published a new edition of his "Bacon vs. Shakespeare; or, Plaintiff vs. Defendant."

"The London Daily Chronicle" understands that Mr. William Watson proposes to reprint his "Purple East,"

which is a series of sketches in single columns.

"The New Thing Under the Sun" deserves its title. It is a curious little study in humanity, and presents a vivid, artistic contrast to "Once More," which has not the shadow of an excuse for ever having come into literary being.

Books Received.
WHAT WOULD THE WORLD THINK? By Octavia Clouston [New York: The Doubtless Co.]

Magazines of the Month.

One would not suppose that so prosaic a subject as "The Conduct of Great Businesses" could be treated in a manner calling forth so much interest as the stories now appearing in Scribner's. The author is a newspaper reporter by the name of Jesse Lynch Williams, and is in "A Great Hotel," and hundreds of people who have unthinkingly and unthankingly partaken of the hospitality of the modern hotel will see with new eyes the lies and misrepresentations of the "delightful luxury surrounding them is attained, which before they had thought so easily brought about. The inn-keeper of this day and generation must needs be a wonderful man to general a call for unlike the general in affairs, and himself alone to please as to method, but he has thousands of fastidious and exacting guests whom he must gratify even at the cost of giving up his dearest hobbies. Another notable article in this number is Judge Cornell's upon "City Magistrates Court." The sketches of New York "types" are by Kenneth Frazier. Judge Cornell is a liberal, kindly and unprejudiced magistrate, and the point of view from which he treats the problems of a great city administration because of his intimacy with those problems and because of his humane, yet entirely unemotional attitude. C. D. Gibson's first London paper appears, with the streets of a great city for its subject. The paper is frank, but has a certain air of unreality which is very pleasant. The "Minature Portrait," is by Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. The miniatures reproduced, with the single exception of the famous "Hours" by Malbone, are all by Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson, who is making a strong effort to restore to a neglected art some of its former prestige.

The Chap Book this month discusses a point of conscience and good taste in referring to Mr. Barrie's "Marquet O'Farrell." We are told in the Chap Book that Mr. Barrie's mistake is in allowing his book to be known as a portrait before its fame is attained, and the demand made upon him to disclose the source of his material. While he has gained for himself hundreds of letters to whom it comes as an intimate friend with the power to force the deepest and rustiest heart springs, no demands of decency are exceeded in disclosing the identity of which would inspire so much baser and meaner feelings. Before all this, however, it would seem in better taste for its author to withhold the fact that the book is a study of an accurate and intimate nature. The Chap Book is pleased to both eye and mind, in its new aspect, assumed this month. The change affords room for a more extended mention of new books and for some essays of appropriately bookish nature. "Tolstoy and Anna Karenina" makes a contribution to which appears in this number. The Chap Book is always fearless and unprejudiced in its criticism; its standard is its own, and that reason its opinion is worth, if not to say, the highest "proper" image of popular prestige.

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Plenty of Room on
This Wide Earth.

[Contributed to The Times.]

SUPPOSE there were to be a general resurrection of the dead—that all the human beings who have ever lived were simultaneously to be re-endowed with life—what then? Could they be housed? Could they even find standing-room on this earth? Or would it be necessary to use the surface of the moon as an annex?

The answers to these questions, worked out from the best obtainable data regarding the area of the earth and its population at this time and in the past, are rather surprising. They show that this is a pretty big old earth after all. They show, too, that if the earth's land area were all utilized as perfectly as the fertile area of poor old Egypt is now utilized, all the human beings that could have existed within the last 6000 years or thereabouts—the world's age from the biblical standpoint—could not only find

remainder of the earth's land surface might be made to support human kind. Of strictly fertile regions there are 23,265,200 square miles, or steppe, 9,000,000; of deserts, 4,000,000 total, exclusive of polar regions, 46,350,200. Now, if the entire population of the earth during the last 6000 years, as figured above were scattered over this area, there would be only 1208 to each square mile.

This is less than three times as many as are now supported on the surface of England and considerably below the supporting power of Egypt, as exemplified by conditions actually existing at this time. It is true that the area of Egypt is given as 400,000 square miles while the population is only 6,817,265. But the fertile territory in Egypt amounts to only 5500 square miles, while the population supported really 1208 to each square mile, and is not likely that the limit has ever yet been reached.

It is true that the soil of Egypt is unusually productive, largely because of the regular irrigation furnished by the annual overflow of the River Nile. But

it is also true that agriculture is extremely primitive there and that much larger crops than actually are raised could be produced by the application of scientific methods.

Undoubtedly the soil of Egypt is naturally much more productive than a large portion of the earth's surface included in the territory classed as

will be called upon to yield its food for man in much greater quantities than now, and the art of fishing will no doubt be brought to its greatest perfection then.

DESERTS MUST BE MADE TO BLOOM.

In order to make all the land surface on the earth outside the polar regions capable of supporting life, man must learn how to utilize the desert, and scientists there are in plenty who predict that this will certainly be done. Even now, Sahara, the greatest of deserts, supports two and a half millions of people on its three and a half million square miles of area. Some of those who dwell there get their food from other places, but most depend on the products of the desert itself, growing crops of various kinds upon the fertile oases with its surface is dotted. Now, the soil of these oases differs only from that of the surrounding territory in being supplied with moisture. Wherever a spring gushes out amid the sand and rocks, there the soil of Sahara blooms like the rose. And the means of irrigating almost the whole of this vast region are within the reach of science. For underneath the desolate surface of the waste and below a layer of about two hundred feet of marl, there is a layer of permeable sand, through which flow constantly living streams, originating from the mountains to the north. The existence of these streams was known in very ancient times. Olympodorus is quoted by Photius, in a statement that whenever an excavation of from 150 to 200 feet was made in Sahara there water gushed out in strong and copious fountains. Some thirty or forty years ago, too, certain French engineers made many borings for water in Sahara, and, in almost every instance, succeeded in finding it.

If the desert can be reclaimed so as to support life, it will be easy to make the steppes inhabitable, for they are not necessarily dry and sterile; they are simply elevated treeless regions which have not yet been dried up and are almost identical with the western prairies of the United States. Not all the prairie land of this country has been found to be irrigable to be sure, but modern man has only yet begun to show what he can do in this line when he sets about it, and many places now considered desert were irrigated by the ancients.

In such an era of combined scientific achievement and human demand, beasts of burden will not only be entirely unnecessary, but will be forbidden. Already the horse has begun to disappear before the electric motor, the motorcycle, and the bicycle, and he will be a rich man indeed who can afford the luxury of an automobile to transport him from place to place. At the present time the consumption of food products by the millions of horses and other domestic animals is simply enormous. In crowded Egypt even, much of the soil's product goes to feed domestic beasts, and these, and all the wild animals, too, will have to go when there are fifty-six billion human animals to be fed.

A RESURRECTION MASS-MEETING

If all the people who could have lived upon the earth within the biblical era could be supported on the surface, it is manifest that they could all stand on a comparatively small surface. As a matter of fact, allowing a square yard for each person to stand upon, a resurrection mass-meeting would occupy 18,078 square miles, or less than half the era of the State of Indiana, which contains 36,350 square miles. This great number of people would weigh enormously and it might be that their massing in one place would make the old earth wobble in its revolution.

To house all these people would require a larger area, but Texas, roofed over, would be quite big enough on the ground of the great State having an area of 265,780 square miles, and this is territory enough to allow more than fourteen square yards for every person. Walls counted in, each person could have a room ten by ten feet in size, and the population would be only 201,695 to the square mile, or no denser than that of the most crowded square miles of New York City, and nothing like so dense as the block on the "East Side" that is bounded by Avenue A, Fourth street, First avenue, and Fifth street. This block is 285 feet wide by 625 feet long, and houses 8160 individuals. If they were all to stand on the ground of that block at one time, they would have only 21 square feet of room apiece, and they would be on their heads. If you doubt the statement that fifty-six billion persons could be housed in Texas you can figure it out for yourself, remembering that there are 3,697,690 square yards to the square mile, or nearly 324 billion of square yards in the entire State. The surface of Texas, in fact, is large enough to afford standing-room for almost fifteen times as many people as have lived within the last 6000 years.

Why, the entire population of the United States in 1890, numbering somewhat under sixty-three millions, could stand on Manhattan Island, which has an area of sixty-eight millions of square yards, and the entire population of the earth at the present time could stand room on 480 square miles, or a little more than one-third of the area of Rhode Island, which is 1250 square miles.

FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT.

But it is showing no disrespect to the Bible to assume that man has been on earth more than 6000 years, though the most cocksure scientist cannot prove how much more and hardly any two of them agree on this point.

They figure that man has lived from 20,000 to 100,000 years and if they are right, then the figures given in this article are, of course, all wrong and much too small. One scientist declares that at least 2,260,000,000,000 human beings have lived and died.

This number is altogether too great for comprehension, and yet many persons could stand room on only a small fragment of the earth's land surface.

If each occupied one square yard they could all stand on 726,368 square miles and this territory would be furnished by Texas 265,780, California 158,200, Nevada 110,700, New Mexico 122,580, Arizona 113,020—total 770,440, or about 44,000 square miles to spare.

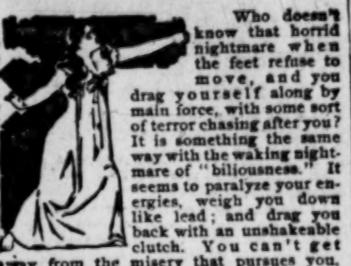
There is some room left on the earth after all. OSBORN SPENCER.

[Judge:] Inquiring friend (to bookmaker.) I hear that your daughter Gracie is arched with favor, and is offered to dad and signed with a French Countess Bookmaker. True. They're off—with the favorite left at the post.

IMPROVEMENT.

Improve each shining minute. Like the bee in the ancient rhymes: The hours, of course, will take care of themselves.

And we shall have better times. —Detroit Journal.



Who doesn't know that horrid nightmare when you are forced to move, and you drag yourself along by main force, with some sort of terror chasing after you? It is something the same as the real making of a nightmare of "biliousness." It seems to paralyze your energies, weigh you down like lead, and drag you with an unutterable clutch. You can't get away from the misery that pursues you. You feel dull and languid and low-spirited; your appetite is poor, your stomach is out of order, your sleep is disturbed, you are irritable, and cross. This is real biliousness of life. What you need is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to tone up your liver and help it in working the impurities out of your blood. The liver has a large share of the body's working, and when it gets over-loaded so the impurities back up on the other organs of the body: the kidneys or skin or lungs, and take root, then it's a harder matter to clean them out. Wherever they settle they all blood diseases just the same as scrofula, smallpox, and blood disease that was ever named, scrofula, exzema, catarrh, ulcers, swellings, severe coughs and even consumption. But the cure is a hard job when the trouble has gone so far as this. The liver is going to get these impurities before they take root, while they are still floating in the blood and over-loading the liver. Drive them out early. You can do it surely every time, with the Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is the greatest family doctor that ever printed. It explains the man physiology and the laws of life and health in plain yet scientific language. It has had a tremendous success: \$80,000 copies at \$1.50 each; 100,000 copies sold. The latest free edition is the same in all respects except that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers. A copy will be sent to anyone who sends a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Los Angeles Times

Year Book and Almanac for 1897.

Southern California

FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

An Encyclopedia of Information for Residents and Tourists, the Office, the Home, the Orchard and the Farm.

Some of the contents of this great publication will be

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

Election Returns of the State at the last General Election. Official Figures of the last Election in Los Angeles. Legal Holidays, the Production of Gold, Cost of State Institutions.

Relating to Southern California:

The Climate, Spanish Words and their Meanings. The Oil Interests, the Old Missions. Facts about the City of Los Angeles. A Gazetteer of Southern California Towns. The Cost of Living, a Sportsman's Paradise. Altitudes, Mountain Resorts, La Fiesta de Los Angeles. The Land and its Products.

A PARTIAL LIST OF GENERAL CONTENTS.

Memorable Events. Population of Principal Cities. Population of States and Territories. Wealth, Receipts and Expenses of the United States. Rate of Wages in Building Trades. The World's Great Waterfalls, Liquor Traffic Statements. Rare Coins and Their Value. Money of the United States and Other Countries. The Largest Things in the World. Quantity of Seed Required to Plant an Acre. Height of Principal Monuments and Towers. Time at which Money Doubles at Interest. Maps and Population of Congress Districts. The British Empire, the German Empire, France. The Latin Monetary Union, Russia. Other European Countries. Health of American Cities. Area and Population of Various Countries. The World's Wine Production. The World's Shipping. The Navies of the World. The Sherman Act. Height of Great Mountains. Private and Public Debt of the United States. Qualification for Suffrage in the Various States. Strikes and Lockouts in the United States. Strikes in Foreign Countries. Trades Unions in Great Britain. Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitation. Coinage Act of 1873, the Year's Coinage. The Industrial Revolution in Japan. Employer and Employee Under the Common Law. Navigating the Air. Patents for Inventions. The Crops of the World. The Tin-plate Industry of the United States. Popular Vote for President in 1892 and 1896 by States. How to Copyright a Publication. Statistics of the Churches. The Single Tax and its Platform. Fiscal Year Statement. Coinage of Silver in 1895. United States Civil Service. Taxation in the United States. The Tax on Spirits, Sunday-school of the World. The Churches. Birth Places and Birth Years of Dramatic and Musical People. Horseless Vehicles. Origin of Familiar Songs. American Industries and Hundreds of Other Things.

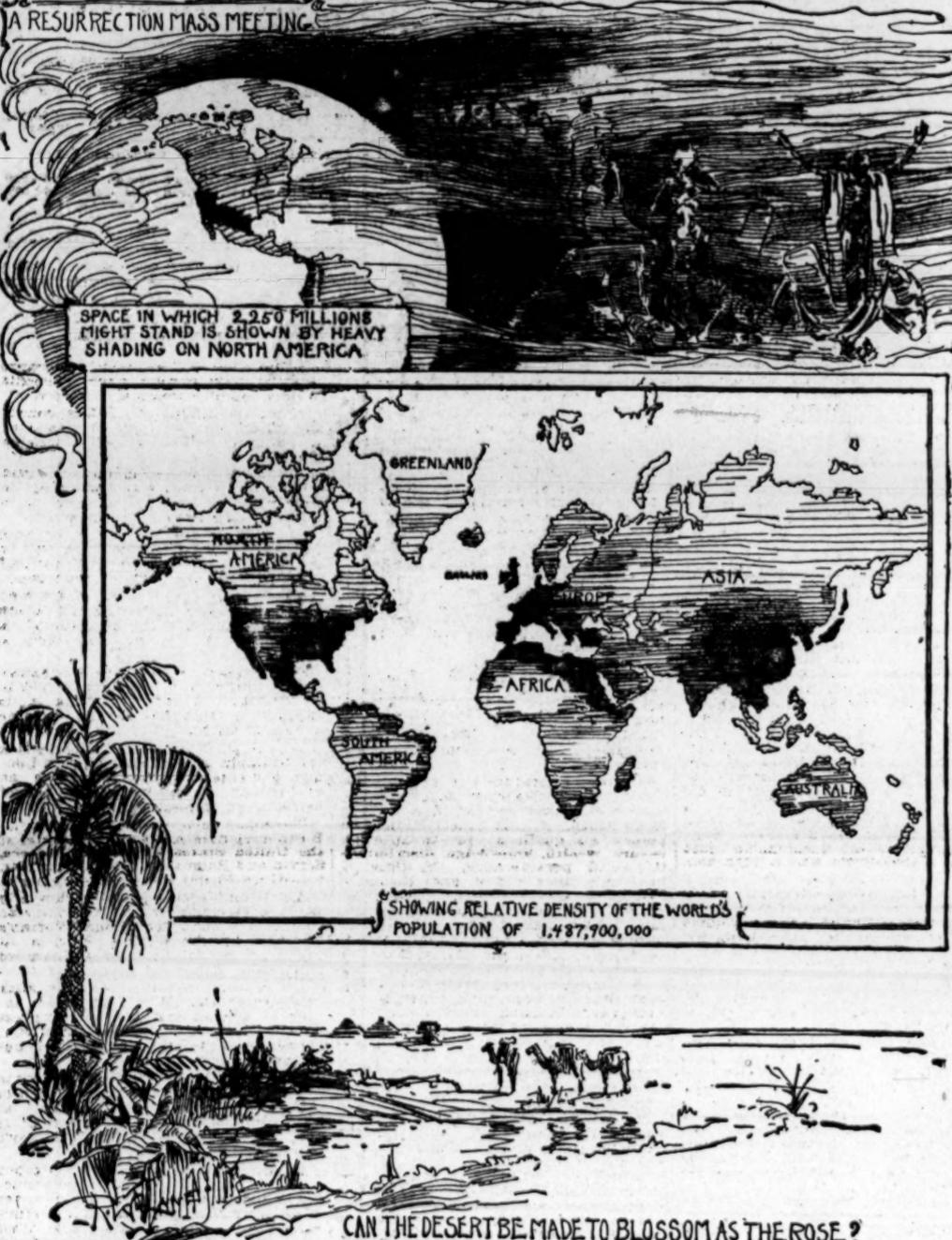
This Great Year Book will be ready for delivery over the Times Counter on January 1, 1897.

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Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



room in abundance, but in all probability could actually be furnished with enough to eat by the cultivation of the soil.

According to the estimate of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the land area of the earth amounts to 51,828,900 square miles; while the population is a little less than a billion, and a half (to be exact, 148,900,000) or twenty-nine to the square mile.

It is, of course, impossible to make accurate statements regarding the earth's population in the past, but with the best existing data and the known facts of the present for a basis, sufficiently satisfactory general calculations may be made.

At the time of the death of the Roman Emperor Augustus, 14, A. D. Bodio, quoted by Mulhall, the world's most accomplished population expert, says there were only 54,000,000 human beings in existence, rather less than one-twenty-seventh of the present population.

It is, therefore, impossible to make accurate statements regarding the earth's population in the past, but with the best existing data and the known facts of the present for a basis, sufficiently satisfactory general calculations may be made.

In 1869, not long after the Pilgrim fathers and mothers landed on Plymouth Rock, according to Riccioli also quoted by Mulhall, the population had increased to about an even billion. Accepting this as correct, the increase from 1860 to 1891, was 457,900,000, or about 48.8 per cent. every 231 years. Now, it so happens as life goes now, that a generation (that is, the average length of human life) is about 70-73 years, and, as 231 years is, therefore, exactly seven generations, the filling of the earth with the total population for the last 6000 years is a comparatively simple matter. That the figures given by Bodio and Riccioli are probably very nearly correct is shown by the fact that taking 54,000,000 for a basis and allowing for an increase of 48.79 per cent. every 231 years, the population in 1891 (after the lapse of fifty-seven generations) would be 1,368,880,813, a number that is surprisingly close to the Royal Geographical Society's estimate for 1891.

TWENTY-EIGHT BILLIONS SINCE CHRIST.

In continuing his calculations from the basis adopted, the writer used the method that would be employed in working out a problem in compound interest, adding certain percentages to the total to allow for the undoubtedly shorter average term of human life at the beginning of the Christian era, due to the greater mortality then than now, from wars, pestilence, limited sanitary knowledge, etc. The details of the figuring would, of course, be too tedious to be set out here, but the general result is interesting. Including the fifty-four millions who were living at the time of the death of Augustus and those now in the flesh, not quite twenty-eight billions of human beings,

would be 775,328,893, or only about one-thirty-eighth of the aggregate population of the Christian era. On this basis the total population of the earth during the biblical era could have been no more than about twenty-eight and three-quarter billions, and this multitude of persons could be supported by crowding the earth's land surface only a little more than England's population is crowded, since there would be only 562 people to the square mile.

FIFTY-SIX BILLIONS OUTSIDE FIGURE.

But one does not like to consider this computation correct, and undoubtedly it is far too small. Before the Christian era the mortality must have been much greater than since that time. As a matter of fact only a small proportion of the earth's surface was subdued, and the settled areas were only little patches, so to speak, surrounded by howling wilderness, which were filled with wild beasts and all sorts of dangers to human life. A large proportion of the people, in fact, lived in the wilderness itself, where they were subject to repeated decimation from exposure, from insufficient food and from their fellow denizens of the forest the beasts. Besides, in those days men were constantly fighting one another and the death rate from wars alone was sometimes so large for long periods that the population must have stood still or even grown smaller. Undoubtedly the per cent. of increase by birth was larger than now, but so also, was the decrease from all the causes enumerated. Men were such thorough fighters then that it was not unusual for all but very few of the losing side in a war to be literally exterminated.

It is impossible, therefore, to make an estimate of the population before the death of Augustus, other than an arbitrary guess. But it would seem to be liberal to assume that as many lived before that monarch as have lived since, and on that basis the total population of the earth since man's advent upon its surface would be a little less than fifty-six billions. Now, it would be easy to the imaginative mind in which is lodged a supreme faith in the future of science, to see how all these people could be supported upon the surface of the earth.

OLD EARTH COULD SUPPORT THEM ALL.

The total area of the earth, as has been before stated, not including the surface of the oceans, is rather more than fifty-one million of square miles. Certain parts, however, notably the polar regions are entirely unfit to support the life of any great number of human beings. But, leaving the polar regions out altogether, nearly all the

remainder of the earth's land surface might be made to support human kind. Of strictly fertile regions there are 23,265,200 square miles, or steppe, 9,000,000; of deserts, 4,000,000 total, exclusive of polar regions, 46,350,200.

Now, if the entire population of the earth during the last 6000 years, as figured above were scattered over this area, there would be only 1208 to each square mile.

This is less than three times as many as are now supported on the surface of England and considerably below the supporting power of Egypt, as exemplified by conditions actually existing at this time. It is true that the area of Egypt is given as 400,000 square miles while the population is only 6,817,265. But the fertile territory in Egypt amounts to only 5500 square miles, while the population supported really 1208 to each square mile, and is not likely that the limit has ever yet been reached.

It is true that the soil of Egypt is unusually productive, largely because of the regular irrigation furnished by the annual overflow of the River Nile. But

it is also true that agriculture is extremely primitive there and that much larger crops than actually are raised could be produced by the application of scientific methods.

Undoubtedly the soil of Egypt is naturally much more productive than a large portion of the earth's surface included in the territory classed as



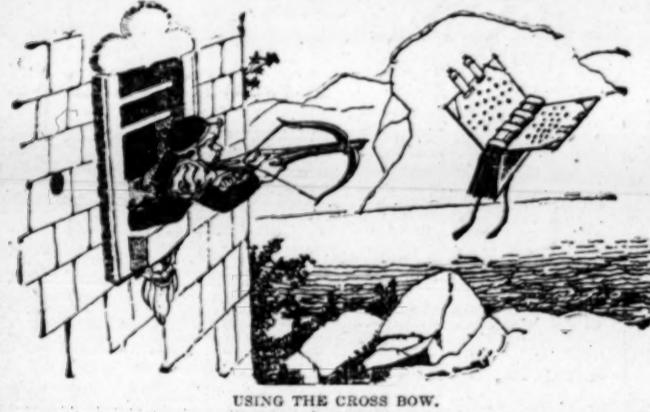
MAGIC BOOK.

How the Princess Cleverly Fooled the Griffin.

A Story of Banks and Adventure, of Love, of Cunning, and a Hairbreadth Escape.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

VERY long time ago, when London town was but a village, there lived a famous scholar, whose house had been broken into by a robber hand. The hand carried away all they thought worth taking and destroyed everything else—that is, all but an old volume bound in rough red leather, the hide of a unicorn, and written throughout, from the first page of parchment to the last, with a pen made from a quill



USING THE CROSS BOW.

plucked out of the wing of a phoenix and dipped into dragon's blood instead of ink—the robbers did not take it, because it was secured with three heavy chains to a stout oaken desk built into the wall of the scholar's room, and they did not destroy it, because they thought it was a prayer book. They were very pious men in their peculiar way. As, indeed, are many of their trade even at the present day. It was not a prayer book, however; it was a book of answers. All one had to do was to knock three times upon the cover, repeat the question to be answered and say, in Latin:

As open let me be.

Where my answer I shall see.

Open the book and here before your eyes you would find what you sought.

But the scholar who owned the book had been carried off by the robbers, and he made a profound secret of the proper manner of consulting it, and never sought its aid when he had reason to suspect any one was within sight or hearing. It really seemed as if the old volume was no longer of much use to any one.

KNOWING LAD.

The scholar, however, was not the only one who knew how to use it. It so happened he had a lad about the place named Guy of Wessex, who understood what should be said and done though he had never been able as yet to open the book, for his master kept the key locked up in a safe, and he could not get it out with him. You see, the way of it was this. Guy acted as servant to the old scholar, ran his errands, brought him his cloak and his crutch-handled cane when he went abroad, or prepared his meals when he remained at home for the purpose; one corner of the same room in which his master cooked furnace and lead and quicksilver, with a lot of evil-smelling substances together in great crucibles, hoping to discover a mixture that would melt into gold. Back of the furnace, behind the smokestack, was a large, fat, scaly, stuffed alligator. Guy had a hiding place where he crept in cold weather to keep from freezing. Often had he lain there trembling when his master called up all sorts of outragous nightmares and set them tasks to do. Once he consulted his magic book, and the boy had caught the formula and knew how to perform the trick as well as the old scholar himself. Indeed the first thing he did after creeping out from his hiding place, where he had taken refuge, was to break his master's workshop, and the robbery broke into his master's laboratory, was to place himself before the book of answers, knock three times upon its cover and repeat the verse necessary to work the charm, together with the remaining part of the question that interested him most at that particular time.

Book of answers, tell me true,

What is best that I should do?

Where my answer I shall see.

It did not trouble him to say this in Latin, for he understood the language very well, having spent the most of his life, before engaging service with his present master, in the Saracens' country. The priests spoke nothing else. He unfastened the clasps, which fortunately were not locked as usual, and opened at a page which immediately began to glow with a bluish light, and upon which he read the following words:

Loose these chains, take off all three,

Guy an arrow after me,

Follow to the land tree,

Follow where the sea bird falls,

Follow fast without a fear,

The sun follows the sea,

Riding on your shield and spear,

When death or danger draweth near,

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS.

But the day after the coronation the young Empress saw her husband was far from happy, and would know the cause of his trouble. In truth, she was a great Christian victory, the entire Saracen army was destroyed. Nothing could exceed the popularity of the young hero; his praises were heard everywhere, and he was quickly promoted to the highest posts of the empire. The Queen, a very beautiful Princess Irene, the lovely daughter of the Emperor, saw and loved him and a marriage was arranged between them. With Selkirk Crusoe was been especially identified, and a late ingenious writer of the life of Defoe even relates the legend of the visit of the young Englishman to Viking at Bath.

CATHE STEPHENS.
[Editor of Daniel Defoe's works.]

THE ARMERIA.

Industries Government Boat That Does not Belong to the U.S.A.

The United States owns one vessel that stands by herself, that has no counterpart in American waters. She is the Armeria, the lighthouse supply ship. All the year she is busy carrying oil to 850 lighthouses on our coast, and not only oil, but towels, wicks, brushed soap, brooms, cutlery, stationery—all the things that the government supplies to lighthouses and their keepers. And, by the way, right here is a good place to tell about the distressing extravagance of Sam Drake! He used to get new supplies and to have overhauled and repainted. Her officers and crew make forty-one, but the captain's wife goes with him so invariably that she is looked upon by the men as fully entitled to be considered an officer, too. Capt. Wright is the ship master, and

just in time to see the hook fall among the branches of an old uprooted oak that lay bow-shore from the coast. As he stood upon a crag high above the water, he witnessed another sight; later, he passed a moment, but when the wild cry of a tern pursued by a dash-hawk met his ear he hesitated no longer. Plunging into the sea, he breasted the waves, and, swimming across the channel, landed amid the roots of the oak tree.

Here he saw so remarkable a looking creature among the branches, he was fain to climb the slippery rocks to get better view.

He was indeed nothing else but a wonderful red griffin six ells long. He had a broad copper and was saddled and bridled and fastened by a halter to the broken arrow buried to the vanes in the earth. As Guy made his appearance the creature called out:

"Set me a task, master," said he, "For now the day is almost o'er, And you and I will work more, For to see you sure is my friend, The longest cord must have an end."

replied Guy.

So must our compact. In your claw Bring me what no man ever saw; Or, if you can't, bring me back in vain, Furthermore to see again.

The griffin flew into a passion and glowed like a redhot copper.

"What silly task is this?" he bellowed forth;

"The 'task' more than ever I can do; But the 'task' will harm me not now,

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Then clapping it into his mouth, Guy continued:

"Did any one else, and 'tis plain,

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Sick at heart, the crestfallen and humiliated griffin hastened to disappear, nor has any of the species ever since been seen by human eyes.

CARTER BEARD.

[Copyright, 1897, by S. S. McClure Co.]

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

It Was on the Opposite Side of South America from Juan Fernandez.

A late dispatch in the newspapers throughout the country refers to a reported sinking of Juan Fernandez and to this island as the fabled home of Robinson Crusoe. A later dispatch says that the government of Chile has despatched a steamer to call Juan Fernandez Crusoe.

It takes but a moment to show that Juan Fernandez is not Crusoe's island. The story Defoe first published in 1719 tells just where Crusoe's island lies.

The hero, you remember, was on his way from Brazil to Guinea, when he was lost, like us, who still sleep over the West Indian seas, washed him and cast him on a lonely coast.

The master made an observation as well as he could," says Crusoe, "and found he was about 22 degrees Lat., but that he was 22 degrees Long. farther west from Cape St. Augustine; so that he found he was upon the coast of Guiana, on the north part of Brazil, beyond the River Amazon, toward the mouth of the River Orinoco, commonly called the Great River, and began to consult with me what course he should take, for the ship was leaky, and very much disabled, and he was going directly back to the coast of Brazil, as was previously arranged, and looking over the charts of the seacoast of America with him, we concluded there was no inhabited country for us to have recourse to till we came within the Caribbean Islands and we therefore resolved to stand away for Barbadoes."

Again says Defoe, towards the end of the tale in reference to the tide of his island: "I afterward understood that his island was in the great river Orinoco, in the mouth of which river, as I found afterward, our island lay, and that this island, which I perceived to be west and northwest, was the greater part of Trinidad, on the north point of the south of the river. I asked Friday a thousand questions about the country, the inhabitants, the sea, the coast, and what nations were near. He told me all he knew with the greatest openness, and I asked him the names of the different nations of his sort of people, but could get no other name than Caribs. I easily understood that those were the Caribees which our maps place on the coast of America, which reaches from the mouth of the Orinoco to Guiana, and onward to Marthas."

This disposes of the fiction that Juan Fernandez, on the other side of South America, is Robinson Crusoe's island.

Crusoe's island, however, was Tobago, the more southerly of the Windward Islands of British West Indian Islands.

No sooner said than done, and the opposing armies beheld with astonishment a slight lad armed with a spear and a cresset of fire and mounted upon an enormous horse was taken into a place in the front ranks of the Christian warriors. The battle had gone against them and they were about to retreat when Guy joined them, but the spear and sword thrusts; drawn by the magic of the shield they alighted upon the impaled pole, and their force was quenched, while the spear held by the lad pierced all substances as if they were but so much parchment, and the fire scattered among the enemy from the cresset burned through iron and brass and steel. The

great city of Constantinople. "Get me a task, master," said he.

GUY'S COMMAND.

"That will I," replied Guy. "In the mountains of the moon, in a cave inaccessible, there is a rock that has never been heard of, and they did not destroy it, because they thought it was a prayer book. They were very pious men in their peculiar way. As, indeed, are many of their trade even at the present day. It was not a prayer book, however; it was a book of answers. All one had to do was to knock three times upon the cover, repeat the question to be answered and say, in Latin:

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princess, and a Greek princess at that, could not outwit a stupid English demon. So she told him to do thus and so, and left him. When the spirit of the red book came for his victim he found him sitting at a table cracking nuts.

"Set me a task, master," said he, "For now the day is almost o'er, And you and I will work more, For to see you sure is my friend, The longest cord must have an end."

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XVIITH YEAR.

IT IS most delightful at this season of the year—the little trip from Los Angeles to Pasadena. All the way, as either hand the hills keep you company while you traverse the valley's way. And such hills! so fair and shapely, mantled with green grasses, dotted here and there with groves and vineyards or blossoming gardens, the air full of bird song and fragrance; the river creeping along midway of its sandy bed; at rare intervals a tiny stream crooning in soft notes, and rippling away in gladness between its green banks as happy as a child at play. Pretty suburban homes are by the wayside; the electric car goes whizzing past them with a rush that is born of these closing days of the nineteenth century, while, as if keeping time with it, is the roar and rush of the iron horse, a noisy steed always, but ever the harbinger of progress.

But between Los Angeles and Pasadena there are nooks that make one dream of Arcadian beauty and delight; of dryads and fauns and all possible sylvan deities. And there are breaks in the hills where one may look away to the wide sweep of plains bordered afar by other hills, and showing for a background the mountains uplifted upon hand and upon the other the world-embracing ocean. Which is the grander of the two? It is difficult to answer, but what a blank the world would be were they both taken from it.

The easterner is here now in force, and he grows wild over our California winter. "I'd like to go out and kick myself," said one of him to the Saunterer a day or two ago, "because I was such a blamed fool as not to come here before. A month ago I will be back home, and then a happy good-bye to the East forever. I've had enough of blizzards, and the thermometer away down below zero. I would not go back again to live if you'd make me President of the United States and the only way to continental railroad to boot." And who could blame him?

These glorious days that we are having are the sun and seal of abundant happiness. All good things are coming to us this year. With our brand new Republican President and rain enough to abundantly moisten our soil, California ought to be alive with prosperity and growth, not all the wide acres and gather in her most plentiful harvests and she could almost feed the world. Her big, bounteous bosom is replete with fertility. Tickle her soul with the plow and spade, and how quickly the land laughs with its fat harvests.

It rained a few days since, and how merrily bubbled the streams on Grand avenue. The roar and rush of the swirling waters were like the roar of a cataract. The street cars rushed through the flood, their wheels tossing the waterlike the revolving wheels of a great ocean steamer. There was the same musical swish and the dash of foam. The current ran steadily and strong. "How grand," said one, "how bold has been the cry that was fully in order had one wished to cross the street. All the waters from the hills as well as from the clouds seemed rushing into the avenue. Happy children, with high rubber boots on in the seventh heaven, dashed through the flood in the flowing tide. Could we have but added a few whales and sea serpents their satisfaction would have been completed, or launched a "Great Eastern," so that they could have sailed away to the sea, there would have been nothing left to be desired."

Meanwhile, beyond the pave the orange trees bloomed; the palm's long branches stood majestically in the corners; the roses smiled above green lawns and littered heliotrope filled the air with fragrance. Now and then the clouds broke and the sun looked through, and soft fields of blue seemed lengthening as they drank in the sunshine and the rain. There was nothing dismal about it, even when the clouds were at their blackest. It was a merry carnival that all loved.

By the way, the dwellers along Grand avenue feel that the law of compensation holds good, even if their broad avenue becomes a river with every heavy rain, for does not a dash of water sweep away every bit of mud and mire and leave it almost dry as soon as the rain is over? An hour's sunshine and you would hardly know that it had rained at all. The avenue resembles somewhat a river's bed, though with thin gravel and pebbles, and diminutive washouts that must be repaired, with somebody to foot the bills. But then, what matters that as long as the rain has washed the street until it is clean and wholesome? A washing day for the street is as good as the health, perhaps, as one for the linen. So shall we distract Mother Nature, or leave her to her primitive ways, independent of municipal laws and fancies?

THE SAUNTERER.

"Spirit of Death."

[From Answers:] New Guinea is the home of the most wonderful feathered creature known to the student of ornithology—the awful rplir n'doob, or "bird of death." A wound from the beak of this creature causes excruciating pains in every part of the body, loss of sight, speech and hearing, convulsions, lockjaw and certain death.

[Exchange:] Reignald. There is one word in the English language that is spelt atrociously.

Reignald's sister, "what is that?"

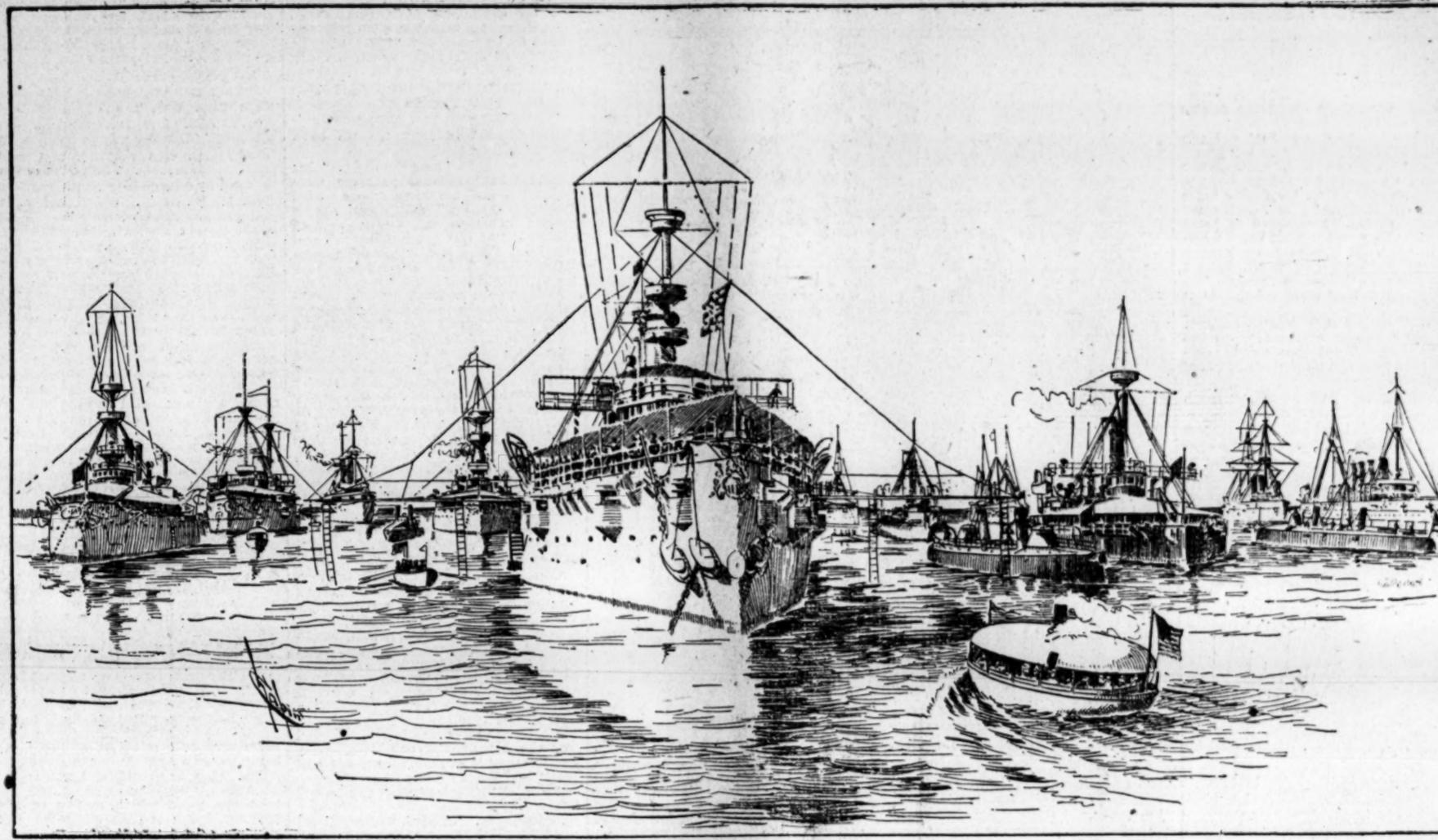
Reignald. Why, atrociously.

[Life:] "Do you mean to say that you're right?" I asked him. "I told you that she was engaged to me."

"No. I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married."

THE IMPENDING BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.



INDIANA. TEXAS. MAINE. MASSACHUSETTS. NEW YORK. RALEIGH. KATAHDIN. AMPHITRITE. NEWARK. COLUMBIA. SECOND-CLASS TORPEDO-BOAT.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON 1896-7.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1897.—The culminating importance of the naval maneuvers which have been conducted by the North Atlantic Squadron for this year will be reached early next month, when an experimental blockade of Charleston, S. C., will be attempted.

The exercises which have been performed in the past have all been with a view to securing uniformity of action by the vessels under the command of Rear-Admiral F. M. Bunce, should they be called to meet an opposing force in battle. All of these maneuvers have been carried out with a "possible emergency" as their impulse.

The plan to blockade Charleston is in line with the "emergency" idea, and its adoption was with the object, it can safely be stated, of giving practice to officers and men of the squadron should the necessity arise for blockading Havana or the port of the United States with which the United States might be warred.

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The highest speed she has yet attained has been in the neighborhood of twenty and a half knots, which she has exceeded only by the Columbia or the torpedo boat Ericsson in likely weather. The Ericsson is our only commissioned strictly modern torpedo-boat, and her performance in battle will be with the fleet be watched with great interest.

In the New York the admiral has a fleet and formidable flagship, and in action her powerful guns would place her in the line of battle, while the Ericsson, on account of her small size, would be placed in the rear, commanding her for the discharge of service combining dash, power and adroit handling. She is to the navy what

February for the South Carolina coast. These are the vessels expected to take part in the exercise:

New York, flag-ship Terrible, Indiana, Newark, Texas, Montgomery, Maine, Marblehead, Brooklyn, Katahdin, Puritan, Fern, Columbia, Raleigh, Ericsson, Cushing, Vesuvius.

Upon the last, the Vesuvius, the eyes of the whole squadron—the searchlights of the ships—will be centered. It is the intention that this little craft should be the blockade-runner. The Vesuvius is well known because of her dynamite guns, but in this mimic war her speed and her battery of small rapid-fire guns will constitute her sole weapons of offense, and protection for her batteries consists of six and a half pounder guns, and with this quick-firing pieces she will make an effective torpedo-boat destroyer.

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Officials of the Navy Department give the credit for the notion of attempting a practice blockade to Admiral Bunce.

It is true that this officer, with the assistance of others subordinate to him, worked out the details of the plan of maneuvers; but such action was taken in accordance with specific instructions issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Herbert desired to place vessels, officers and crew in the highest pos-

heavy guns, there is a secondary force composed principally of twenty six-pounder rapid-fire guns. These guns fire a loaded shell weighing six pounds, capable of piercing four inches of wrought iron without breaking theSame, and with the power of bursting into many fragments after penetration.

The particular office of these small pieces in action will be to form a defensive line against unarmored vessels of commerce, to cover positions to drive the crews from partly-protected gun stations, and to resist the attack of light craft, and especially torpedo-boats.

Besides these means of offense, there are six torpedo tubes for the discharge of the deadliest engine of modern warfare, and woe to the craft that is struck by that burden of 120 pounds of gun-cotton!

Either in the line of battle or in the initial bombardment of a city these vessels would prove monstrous masses of destructive might.

The Texas and the Maine, the second-class battleships are most effective either as the Indiana or her sister ship, the Vesuvius, which will be counted upon for able and effective service in support of Old Glory.

In the Amphitrite, Puritan and Terrible we have the ideal fighting craft. For freedom and human exposure, of hull with powder guns, well protected by turrets of toughened steel, and secondary batteries of rapid-fire guns of considerable caliber, these ships would, in a moderate sea, prove unpredictable and terrible, the most formidable battleship afloat, and would be many times harder to hit than the massive enemy. The moderate draft, from fourteen to eighteen feet, makes them accessible to many bases of supply, otherwise denied to her sister battleship, while their unquestioned seaworthiness grants them a very wide radius of action. At a distance of eight or ten miles they would prove far too elusive targets for the best of shore gunners. In their own mind, and still be within effective bombing range. They will form the reserve or inner line of battle, and to the object of their gun fire is not a comfortable prospect for the heaviest-armed cruiser.

In the Katahdin we have a vessel designed purely for ramming, and everything has been studied to that end. The battery she carries is composed of four 6-pound rapid-fire guns, and their mission will be to ram the blockade-boats, for while her thick sides of hardened steel may deflect a ponderous shot, they are still vulnerable to the discharge of these tiny craft. At a speed of sixteen knots she will rush her body on the hull of the enemy, and nothing yet fabricated by naval architects can withstand that awful blow. The purpose of the Katahdin would be the guardianship of harbors and narrow passes, and the delivering of a blow in the collision.

In the Pennsylvania we have a vessel designed purely for ramming, and everything has been studied to that end. The battery she carries is composed of four 13-inch rifles, 40 feet long, eight 8-inch rifles, 25 feet long, and four 6-inch rifles, about 19 feet long. The 13-inch rifles are mounted in pairs in six heavily-armored barbette turrets, the 8-inch guns being on the forward and aftermain decks, while the 6-inch guns are located at the four corners of the superstructure, and all of them have a very wide arc of fire. The 6-inch guns are in armored sponsons, two on each side amidships.

In a broadside action these ships, each will be able to fire an entire broadside within a minute's time, with a salvo of ten of these guns; discharging almost a ton and a quarter of powder, and a mass of forged-steel, armor-piercing projectiles weighing over 45,000 pounds.

In addition to the main battery of

Bureau will place some of his vessels at intervals before the harbor of Charleston, while others will be kept moving to intercept, if possible, the blockade-runner should she attempt to escape between the stations. It may be that he will divide his force, heavily-armed ships some distance out at sea and maintain a patrol before the harbor by means of cruisers. It is presupposed, of course, that Charleston will be held by the enemy and is well protected by forts, and that the gunboats must not approach. Under cover of fog or the friendly darkness of night, the Vesuvius will then be expected to creep out from beneath the sheltering gunboats and form a line of battle.

Based on these means of offense, there is a possibility of ramming, and the Vesuvius sees a reasonably safe passage dash onward to the open sea. Once out there, the Columbia would be her only foe of any consequence, and to the cunning of the Vesuvius' captain will be left the trick of eluding the fourth method.

If one of the ships blockading maintains her searchlight upon the Vesuvius for a certain length of time, then it will be supposed that the runner has been captured, and she must return to port for another trial, or be sent to sea again in order to get to the entrance to the harbor. Or if the rapid fire guns of one of the blocking fleet be discharged at the runner before she has covered a certain distance, she will be assumed as having either been destroyed or captured. Experiments made, notably by the Ericsson and the Cushing, both torpedo vessels, have shown these craft, when cunningly handled, able to steal right up within torpedo range, even though the anchored ships, informed of the effort,

expect attack from automobile torpedoes fired by gunboats or torpedo boats. Gunboats and torpedo craft of the most recent pattern are able to fire their torpedoes right ahead without stopping on changing course. There are four ways, namely, by stealth, by which a vessel may defend herself when so attacked:

First—By running away.

Second—Sink the attacking vessel before it has had time to use her torpedoes.

Third—Fight the approaching vessel with guns and the torpedo launchers of the defending craft.

Fourth—Using nets and booms.

The first method is not at all desirable, and is not generally given consideration, the second is considered impracticable, and is not worth of thought as a naval maneuver. The third method is also favorably advanced, but the fourth method, as far as for anchored vessels, is hardly satisfactory.

Reckless Bunce's fleet will set itself during its maneuvers off Charleston, which is the best of these methods, so far as the limitations of mock warfare may demonstrate.

There will be a great deal of signaling done during the blockade, and it is expected that the helmsmen will be called into play as well as a system of the commander-in-chief is trying to perfect.

For some years past, British, French and Russian fleets have carried out maneuvers in a blocking operation, the results of which have been highly instructive. In the French exercises, the blocking fleet was unable to prevent several vessels originally within the Harbor of Brest from escaping, and proceeding to Cherbourg and Rochefort.

This omnipotent omnipotent God who rules the universe is shadowed forth and revealed in all things. Even the poor Indian sees His smile in the sunlight, and the ethereal voice of the crystal river is never hushed. Even by the eternal snows of the vast heights above it its melodious flow is unceasing, and it pours a full-voiced anthem down, filling with strength and power. At sunset an emerald granite wall looks as if paved with gold and precious stones. They flash back the golden sunbeams and look like vast altars of flame. Like modern Sinais lotos, flowers that grow with the light of His presence, and which not seem strange to hear the command of old: "Take thy shoes from off thy feet for the place wherein thou standest is holy ground."

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OUR NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

A VISIT TO THE NEW JERSEY HOME OF GARRET A. HOBART.

How Our Vice-President Looks, Acts and Talks—He Discusses His Career and Gives His Experiences as a School Teacher and Lawyer.

What He Thinks of College-bred Business Men—The Law as a Money-making Profession—What Young Men Should Do to Succeed. Poor Men Versus the Rich.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

PATERSON (N. J.), Jan. 27, 1897.
I have come from Washington to Paterson to give you some information about the new Vice-President of the United States. This is the home of Garrett A. Hobart. He came here when the town had only 25,000 people. He has seen it grow into a city of more than one hundred thousand. Paterson is one of the chief manufacturing centers of the United States. It has scores of mills and dozens of factories, and it is the great silk-making city of our country. Mr. Hobart has grown with it. Coming here comparatively poor, he is said to be now considerably more than a millionaire. He is interested in all the great institutions of the city and has large investments in railroads and other things in New York and elsewhere. He has been noted for years as one of the most eminent lawyers of New Jersey and as one of its

"Well, then, how about the family in this country?" said I.

"Oh, as to the United States, I can trace my ancestors back to my great grandfather, and, with little trouble, I suppose, I could give you a full genealogical tree. My father came from New Hampshire. He went to teach school. He settled at Long Branch, and was teaching there when I was born. It was at Long Branch that my boyhood was spent, until I went away to college at Rutgers."

"That is a very good college, is it not?"

"Yes," replied the Vice-President. I think it is one of the best in the country. It is certainly one of the oldest. It is now more than one hundred years old."

SHOULD BUSINESS MEN BE COLLEGE-BRED?

"Mr. Hobart," said I. "You are a college-bred man. You are also a successful business man. Now I want to know whether you think your college

and I rode there and back every day on one of my father's horses."

"How did you like teaching?"

"Very much, but I did not stick at it long. I taught only three months, and then came here to Paterson to study law."

"Did your school teaching pay?"

"Yes, it seemed to me that it paid very well. I got \$110 for my three months' teaching. The scholars each paid me \$1 a month, and I had to collect my salary. When I counted up my money at the close I remember I had \$110 and it seemed a lot of money at the time."

WHY HOBART BECAME A LAWYER.

"What made you choose the law as a profession, Mr. Hobart?"

"There is quite a romantic story

about this town is the Lyons of America. We make here, I believe, \$200,000 worth of a silk a year. The raw silk is imported from China and Japan, and these men dye it to increase its weight and color. It may surprise you that a good deal of the weight of the silk comes from the dye. The finest of the black silks are more than half dye. Well, these dyers are in a certain sense skilled laborers, but not those possessing the highest skill. There are some anarchists among them, but the proportion in comparison with the number of laborers we have is not large."

"Do you apprehend any trouble in the future from anarchists?"

"There may be trouble; but I think the sober sense of the American people will always predominate. Only the smallest proportion of our great wealth is held by millionaires. Our people are all capitalists in a small way. The moment a man has a little money ahead he becomes a capitalist, and the number of such men increases every year."

SAVINGS BANKS AND THE HARD TIMES.

"Yes, I suppose you have some evidence of that in your savings bank here?"

"Yes, we have," was the reply. "Our deposits here amount to more than \$500,000, and we have more than nineteen thousand depositors. It is among such men that a great part of the capital of this country is held, and the hard times which we have been having largely come from these people withdrawing their money from circulation on account of the uncertainty as to the money standard. Our withdrawals began here just after the conventions. The people got the idea that savings banks were not safe, and they quickly began to take away their money. They pretended it was only for their expenses, but it was really because they were afraid. Why, we had withdrawals here at the rate of \$5000 a day right along from the time of the convention up to the election. It was only after McKinley was elected that they began to bring the money back, and now our deposits are just about equal to our drafts."

THE TIMES IMPROVING.

"How about the times; are they really getting better?"

"Yes, they are undoubtedly improving," replied the Vice-President. "Money is coming back into the New York banks at the rate of \$10,000,000 a week. Within the past eleven weeks \$10,000,000 has been deposited. You could never borrow money so cheaply as you can now, provided you have good security. Why, you can get it in New York now for 2½ per cent. a year. It is true the bankers will not lend it at that to the West, for they fear the danger of repudiation. New York capital is now very distrustful of the West."

DOES THE IMPROVEMENT CONTINUE?

"I asked."

"I think so, without a doubt," replied Mr. Hobart. "With the inauguration of a new tariff law which will be passed and with the making of the duties on goods specific and not ad valorem the times will grow much better, and I believe that we are about to enter upon an era of great prosperity."

NOT AFRAID OF THE SENATE.

"How do you look upon your work at Washington, Mr. Hobart?" Do you apprehend any trouble in fulfilling the duties of a Vice-President?"

"I see no reason to fear," replied the Vice-President. "I don't think the position is a difficult one. You see, I have had some experience. I was speaker of the New Jersey Legislature for two terms and, after that, president of the Senate. I apprehend that the work of presiding over the United States Senate will not be much more difficult than that of presiding over the New Jersey Legislature."

"You have been in politics more or less all your life have you not, Mr. Hobart?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but not in the sense of being in it as a business. Politics has always been a side issue with me. My partner, Mr. Tuttle, was an old politician, and was close in the counsels of the party, and this threw me in political society. I have never gotten out of it. I am willing also to let others have their part of the worry, and I do not bother myself about things which naturally fall to other men. I have one principle which I think is a good one. I will not do boys' work. I never copy nor mail my own letters; I use a stenographer

connected with that," replied the Vice-President. "I studied law with Socrates Tuttle, who was one of the well-known lawyers of New Jersey. Mr. Tuttle and my father were boy friends. They sat on the same bench when they went to school together in New Hampshire, and after they had finished their schooling they both taught school. My father came to New Jersey to take charge of a school here, and he liked it so well that he sent back for his old friend to come down and teach also. Mr. Tuttle came and taught school for a while. He then gave up teaching, studied law and settled down here in Paterson to practice. His friendship with my father, however, continued, and he was already a lawyer of quite a large practice at the time I was about to be born. Just about this time he was visiting my father, and the two in discussing the coming event of my birth agreed that if I should be a boy I should go into his office. He started me in as a finished school, and should eventually perhaps become his partner. Well, this was what actually happened, and it was on account of this antenatal contract that I left my school teaching for the law."

"Do you remember your first law case, Mr. Hobart?"

"I can't say that I do," was the re-

turn or three months, they give it up. They have not faith in their own judgment. They don't keep it at and make their licks tell. As for me success has not been difficult. I have never known what it was to be hard up for money, nor have I tried to make money in any chancy-penny economy. There is one principle, however, that I have stuck to, and that is to spend less than I make. I did this when I began my work and I do it today."

"Do you keep close accounts of such matters?"

"Yes, I have always done so. I mean of what I have made. I do not keep very careful accounts of what I spend. I have still the books of my first receipts as a lawyer."

"How about your work, Mr. Hobart?"

You manage large institutions; you have to deal with big sums. Does it not worry and trouble you?"

"No," was the reply. "I have of late years made it a principle not to let myself be worried. I have educated myself to drop my work when I am away from it. I am willing also to let others have their part of the worry, and I do not bother myself about things which naturally fall to other men. I have one principle which I think is a good one. I will not do boys' work. I never copy nor mail my own letters; I use a stenographer

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Old and New Battleships of the United States Navy.

[Contributed to The Times.]

THE battleship, the Oregon, will be ready to go into active service in fifty or sixty days. Few people realize the transcendent importance that the addition of this powerful ocean fighter to the navy of the United States means to the protection of the 2300 miles of seacoast of this nation on the Pacific Slope. In a word, there will be no more modern, stancher and more formidable battleship afloat than the Oregon, which will patrol the waters of the Pacific bearing the ensign of Uncle Sam. The Oregon is the fourth of the first-class armed battleships built by this government. The other three are the Indiana (now in commission one year), the Iowa and the Massachusetts. In the plans for these stupendous fighters years of study, calculation and experience were called into use, and in the construction of the craft the most skillful engineers in the ordnance department, the finest ability in seamanship and the acme of naval architecture were commanded by the government.

The Oregon has been built to fight. She has been made a supreme defender on the high seas, an unconquerable aggressor and an irresistible fighter. When the Oregon, cleared for action, shall sail steadily, unswervingly toward her enemies, with nearly half a regiment of men trained to their several tasks, each to do his allotted work with the regularity of the machines they direct, she will be prepared to strike with every device of destruction that man has put in the hand of the sea warrior.

From the Oregon's turrets with a roar of thunder will be hurled ponderous masses of steel, which will crush through the armored sides of ship masts, funnels, superstructure, a crash of quick-firing guns will batter and desolate any enemy less mighty than herself; from her fighting tops machine guns will dash a vicious hall to dismunt and knock aside the enimies, and from lower ports holes will plunge the awful torpedoes, swimming silent and unseen beneath the waters, to rush with a volcanic fury of explosion toward the doomed and helpless targets.

She lies low, as a tiger crouches for its spring. There is little of her hull exposed as a target, yet what little there is above the water line of the Oregon, which could be shot away, might be shattered and torn for her sides to sink the sea, and still leave her hull intact; her shield aggressive forces, uninjured. With all of her superstructure and her hull above the water line forward and aft of the two greatest turrets wrecked and battered into uselessness, the fighting time would still be not only unconquerable, but unconquerable and resistless. She would still have in dreadful action above this confusion of wreck, not one, but six turrets; no two, but twelve guns—a warrior whose helmet was crushed, and whose cuirass was rent, but whose shield was whole, and whose arm and sword was uncathed.

The stupendous progress made in great national battleships in the past half-century is strikingly shown in a comparison of the "Oregon" and the "Pennsylvania." The latter was launched exactly sixty years ago this month, and was considered the world over the most superb specimen of a battle fighter afloat for thirty years. The speeches and debates in Congress contain many rhetorical phrases concerning the majesty and the powers of the Pennsylvania. She was begun in 1822, and so careful and exact was the work that she was not finished before she was launched on January 20, 1837. Of her kind she was the grandest example ever built by this government, and a luxury far too great for maintenance in all her necessities, few excepting the brief cruise of twenty days from Philadelphia to the sea and into Norfolk, whence she went to be coppered, her years of potential grandeur were resigned to the non-inspiring service of a receiving ship, and finally closed with the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861.

Of wood throughout, she has a water-line length of 210 feet, a beam of 58 feet, and a draught, upon a displacement of something like 3500 tons, of 25 feet of water, and compassed with 1100 sailors, she had accommodations for the 1100 souls, who were to work her sails and handle her then stupendous battery of 120 muzzle-loading, smooth-bore guns.

Her sides of oak, ranging in thickness from 10 inches at the spar-deck sills to thirty-two inches at the water line, were proof at a mile against her own gun fire, and from her three fighting decks peered out her armament of sixteen eight-inch guns, the heaviest of iron, and her 104 thirty-two-pounder carriages. Her mainmast towered heavenward, as long as herself, with two and more acres of snowy canvas at her disposal. Her sides, as well as if with conscious dignity and grace, bared the braving the waves in haughty disdain; she must have been a gladsome sight to a sailor's eye as she bowled along under top-gallant-stunsails at an easy nine-knot pace. Captain Charles Stewart (grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell, by the way), her commander, must have rejoiced in his charge, even though his tours were brief.

Such, indeed, was our glory in 1837; and few, in fact, that see our modern men-of-war realize whence six decades have passed. From a mile of iron to one of steel; from dependence upon the free winds of heaven to the independence of steam power, and from the simple structures of the past to the complex mechanism of the present.

How different, today, is our battleship! Our modern Excalibur she is a cunning structural evolution of steel plates and angles, and without her coat of mail is defensively stronger than her wooden prototype with her heavy sides of oak. Her wood has all disappeared, one steel is used, and what wood there is—reduced to a minimum—is fire-proofed by a modern electrical process that has stood the test of furnace's glow for hours.

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With an all around effectiveness, without an dead angle in whose are an encircling approach without fear of repulse, she carries in her main battery—against the 120 on the Pennsylvania—but eighteen guns; but of what awful power!

Four of them in the two large turrets, peering out through fifteen-inch plates of wrought steel, proof against the sharpest drills, are thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, firing a combined mass of 2800 pounds of tempered steel, as against the 1600 pounds cast iron broadsides of the old craft, armor-breeching bulk, implied by a total mass of 1700 pounds per powder, will leave these immense guns with a pent-

Pennsylvania was built by the government, and cost complete, guns excluded, \$94,000. Thus have our needs and expenses changed.

Except by way of contrast, these two vessels are not to be compared, but each tells the story of its day, and helps to show us clearly how brief is time, and from what similar structures have sprung the antithetic masses of today.

As an example of the American naval architect's skill the Oregon is unequalled, but her hull has been passed abroad, and with her full complement of nearly hundred persons, she will be a dignified and fitting representative to maintain the might, the majesty and the dominance of Old Glory.

HENRY G. TINSLEY.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Mule Persisted in Licking Her Face.

It is a story of the truth of which I do not vouch for, says a writer in the New York Evening Post.

The scene reminded one of that old picture, "When shall we three meet again?" It was at a busy corner on Broadway and a middle-aged woman who had evidently been out shipping sauntered along, looking from one side to the other, wandering as she had forgotten anything. When everything was in a helter and skelter, everybody was in haste, either to catch a train or boat, this woman made a bold effort to cross the street, but before getting far she was cut off by a car and piano wagon drawn by two mules. For a moment everything was in confusion. Women on the sidewalk nearly dropped for fear that the woman would fall to death before their eyes, but the men laughed when they saw this flimsy woman start to return to the pavement; but, alas, she was overtaken by the piano wagon. The woman, seeing what a predicament she was in, gave a little leap and landed on the pole chains of the wagon, the driver, meanwhile endeavoring to stop his team. Before he had succeeded the woman was gracefully sitting on the wagon pole, with an arm over the neck of each mule. The mules showed no surprise, but simply stared at each other as if to say: "Well, Dick, do you want this new woman?" The other mule persisted in strolling along and licking the woman's face. She did not laugh nor did she scream, and after a half minute of amendment the driver brought his team to a standstill and the woman was safely landed on the other side of the street.

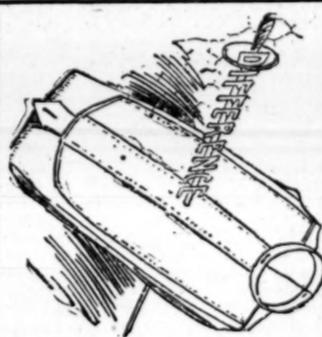
Very Good Indications.

[Boston Traveler:] "What makes you say Jones is unsocial, unacquainted and selfish?"

"Well, one night, when three people were looking for a fourth to make up a hand at whist, he took the only pack of cards in the house and got in a corner and played solitaire all the evening."

Labouche cannot see why Sir Edward Arnold should have made a fuss because his Queen's day ode was used to increase the attractiveness of his advertisement for his new beer. The latest president of the Royal Academy, he declares, was "made" by the employment of his picture, "Bubbles," to spread the fame of a soap.

RANGSBURG GOLD FIELDS Reached via Santa Fe route. Leave Los Angeles 10:15 a.m.; arrive Rangsdorf 9:30 p.m. Through tickets, \$6.75.



A SO-CALLED advantage in going to a custom shirt maker is credit—long credit—six months, a year. He has to give something in return for the large prices demanded. If that's what you want you can't buy our shirts; but we give everything else he gives and more, we give your money back if "Standard" Shirts don't fit. Come in and see our Shirts.

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Turkish Rugs

ISKENDER BEY
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409 S. BROADWAY,
Opp. Chamber of Commerce.
RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers.

1800 tons of coal she could steam at a constant rate for thirty-one days and at full speed, would have a radius of action of 5000 knots in six days time.

The Oregon was appropriated for

act of Congress, July 19, 1890, and was awarded to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, at the contract price of \$1,000,000, or \$210,000. Tha

will force sufficient to have raised the Pennsylvania, crew and all, to the top of that ship's main truck in less time than it would take to sell her, and to carry destruction to a distance where the wooden vessel would be down.

From the four smaller turrets, each of which houses two eight-inch rifles, can be discharged shells of 250 pounds, capable of penetrating eight inches of solid iron, with a range of one mile for every inch of caliber. The eight-inch shell guns on the old ship had a possible range of one mile, and at that distance, with a powder charge of eight pounds, could drive their 56-pound projectiles through fifteen inches of oak, an equivalent for something like five-eighths of an inch of mild steel.

Within the fighting range of the old Pennsylvania, say 200 yards, her heaviest shell would have fallen harmlessly on well nigh every part of the modern ship, while from any one of the Oregon's six-pounder guns an explosive shell of that weight could penetrate a half inch of steel, and the splinters in very brief while. From any one of the Oregon's five tubes a torpedo could be discharged, bearing the threefold destructiveness of 120 pounds of gunpowder and speeding on its course of demolition at the rate of thirty miles an hour. No ship, least of all, could withstand that blow if fairly struck.

Away beneath the water the protective deck of steel, and many feet of armor plating, will ponderously weigh down the hull, and the added draught of eight large fans, and the development of the engines, will add a constant pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch, and that with no outward evidence other than the silent escape of a thin drift of white vapor away up from the funnels' tops.

Two separate triple-expansion engines, one on each shaft, will constitute the motive mechanism of the Oregon battleship, while auxiliary engines, for a hundred purposes, will reduce the upon the crew, and add to the efficiency of the engine room, and enable the coal and discharging the various compartments, bringing the shot, shell and powder from the storerooms and magazines to the gun stations, and turning the turrets; and, but for the guiding hand, manual labor is practically needless.

Steam will spread its comforting glow for all alike where the occasional small stove and hot cannon ball did service in the olden times. Immense coils of iron will be laid in the main secret recesses of the new ship, and make those out-of-the-way corners purer than the living spaces of those ancient craft, whose "two-deck" qualities were not equal with the precious fumes of bilge water and rotten wood. Dynamos will spread the resplendence of hundreds of electric lights everywhere, as substitutes for the tallow dip so grudgingly used by the sailors, with a daily output of 6000 kilowatts, will give fresh, pure water in plenty where once the wooden casks and rusty tanks yielded a tainted, stink portion.

A refrigerating plant, with a daily capacity of 1000 barrels, will keep sweet and fresh the daily provisions, and grant comfort in the tropics; and in splendid galley will be cooked in liberal bounty the warm bread and wholesome meats of modern craft, and, instead of the saltwater and hardtack of his predecessor, the seaman of today can have his "soft bread and shore grub" when far away and many leagues from land.

In what the dark, grawsome, unventilated cockpit of the past, with its questionable facilities, meant to the invalid sailor, the modern sick bay proves a happy opposite; situated in a bright, airy part of the ship and provided with all the comforts and supplies with every convenience contributing to comfort and recovery. And where a deck bucked and sea water at its natural temperature formed the bath tubs, and redress years, hot and cold water, will be available, the tubs now make uncleanness a crime.

Today the steam launches do most of the work that once fell upon the whale-boats, and where miles upon miles of right-of-way skyward, an equal stretch of twisting pine stores, with the hull, transfer power and hold control over every one of the many watertight compartments into which the modern ship is cut, either drawing from or discharging into the tons of tons of water every minute to overcome a leak or to quench a fire, as the case may be.

The picturesque phases of the navy have given place to the possibilities of the present. The hand-to-hand conflicts, with their moments of wild enthusiasm, unbridled impetuosity, and onrush of brute force, have given way to the cool, deliberate courage that must be shown in a modern naval engagement. There are not enough men to man a fleet to board the enemy. Each man has his appointed place, his single task, his duty, and the post at which he must stand or perish. The whole is one intricate mass of mechanism, guided by the steady hand of self-control and undaunted courage, and the fight will no longer be a struggle between man and a total disregard of death may win a contest between two master minds, where finesse, thought and cunning of execution will prevail.

The captain no longer stands the inspiring center of his officers, and an admiral is no longer the pride of his crew; but, housed within the ship's hull, is a towering tower of ten-inch steel, in touch with modern conveniences with every important center, he guides his ship with action and control, forces of prodigious strength and brawn, and he would question the commander's power and the honor of flag must needs strike there with a force of 3000-foot tons and more.

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Step within this citadel on the Oregon, and, save the curved walls, are no smoking tubes, mechanical telegraphs, electric buttons, and a steering gear, all leading below through an armored tube on their several missions of communication and control. A present of 1000 tons of iron, the hull will start a mass of steel and ponderous armor protection, varying in thickness from fourteen inches along the water line and sides, five and one-half and fifteen around the guns, two and three-quarters and four over the deck, and what wood there is—reduced to a minimum—is fire-proofed by a modern electrical process that has stood the test of furnace's glow for hours.

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The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

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Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
 Counting Room, first floor (telephone 25.) Subscription department in front basement (telephone 275.) Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 474.)

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The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

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THE PLAGUE OF PLACE-HUNTERS.

The dispatches tell us that the pressure from insistent office-seekers is greater today than it has ever been in the history of the republic. This same thing has worried several good Presidents into their graves before their time. It will, if not checked, upset this government "of the people, by the people and for the people." It will result in turning the country over to the tender mercies of Young-Man-in-Search-of-a-Job and his kind.

No business establishment could possibly escape disaster if, every four years, it made a practice of providing soft places for financial and mental imbeciles, who can find no other opening. How can we expect that the national government should do better under like conditions? There is a prevailing idea that, when a man has failed at everything else, his friends should try to get him something from the government. Is it any wonder that, under such conditions, the best of platforms falls to realize the hopes of those who built it?

Let it be understood once for all that the government of this country is not an esoteric institution; that the government offices are not hospitals for the mentally weak, the lame, the halt, or the blind, who demand "pap" in the name of party politics or of party services. When such persons "stand up" citizens with petitions for office, they should be firmly but politely refused, in the interest of good government and the perpetuation of free institutions. It is evidently useless to put into power a party armed with the best of principles, if that party is to be encumbered with an army of unworthy and incompetent hangers-on, who have been dismal failures in private fields of activity, and now seek to recoup themselves by preying on the nation.

The United States is a great country. It pays big wages to its employes. It should certainly not be called upon to give employment, in responsible positions, to men who could not hold a job in a well-conducted corner grocery. Citizens look around among the local applicants for office under the incoming administration, and give your support to none but the competent and the worthy. If you do, you will pass many an incompetent and many a failure by on the other side.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

A timely Washington letter descriptive of the "blockade of Charleston," soon to be attempted by the North Atlantic squadron, is published in other columns of The Times this morning. This graphic description of the preparations that have been made for the mimic fray, and the machinery of warfare which will be brought into action, was written by one who obtained his facts directly from the Navy Department, hence they may be relied upon as correct.

The undertaking, for which credit is given to Secretary Herbert, head of the Navy Department, is an excellent one. Mr. Herbert's purpose in instituting the mock blockade was to place the vessels, officers and crews of the navy in the highest possible state of efficiency, so that in the event of their being called into actual service the danger of costly mistakes would be at a minimum. The idea is unique, and if carried out according to programme, it will without doubt serve the purpose in view. The practice which will be acquired by the officers and crews of the vessels participating will be invaluable. It will familiarize them as no other instructions could do with the duties and requirements of actual warfare, and thus will add incalculably to their efficiency.

The outcome of the forthcoming "blockade" will be looked forward to with much interest, not only by those who are particularly interested in the problems and conditions of naval warfare, but by people throughout the country.

Mr. Skerrett's letter is copyrighted.

Russia is preparing to enter upon the work of railway construction on an extensive scale in China. There is political as well as commercial enterprise in all this.

THE SITUATION AT SACRAMENTO.



The "Push" Politician (Loquitor): "This dust don't agree with my health. It's time for me to take to the brush."

streets cleaned, schoolhouses constructed, and other public work performed, at a great saving to the taxpayers. Not only this, but a vast amount of small work, in the line of repairs, has been done by the department for various branches of the city government, at a great saving of expense.

It seems that the policy of direct employment by the city is not confined to London, but prevails in other British cities. The pamphlet above referred to states that every important city in the United Kingdom has its own works department, under some title or other. Birmingham, in fact, is going far beyond the London County Council; it has become its own builder, its own engineer, and its own manufacturer. The number of workmen of all kinds in the direct employment of the Town Council of Birmingham is actually greater at the present time than the whole number employed by the Works Department of the London County Council.

In Liverpool almost all the City Engineers' work is done by men directly employed by the corporation. The pamphlet gives the following interesting information regarding the swindling fashion in which sewer work was carried out in Liverpool before the city took charge of the business, which shows that British contractors have little to learn from their brethren in the United States:

"They had such a cruel experience of doing the work of sewering by contractors that they gave it up. It appears that in the old days, when the contractors agreed and charged for two courses of brickwork, no amount of inspection sufficed to prevent their putting in one only. What happened in this, is that whenever the inspector came around, or the Clerk of Works, to watch the contractors, they found the two rings of brickwork going on very well; as soon as the inspector went away, the second ring of brickwork was left out. Then the contractor never got paid."

You could trace the visits of the inspector by the double rings which were found here and there at intervals when the sewers were subsequently uncovered for repairs."

A similar rotten state of affairs was discovered in Manchester, in connection with thirty-five miles of new sewers now under construction there:

"This work was let to thirty-four different contractors, who have already received £637,000 for their work. The new City Surveyor, finding that 'it takes after street taken up at great expense, and such an exposure was made of fraud and deceit,' as I writes the Auditor, 'have never before seen. The men who built these sewers in a town have destroyed their characterality would be discovered.' The chief method adopted was, as at Liverpool, leaving out one ring of brickwork, except when the Corporation Inspector was signalled as being about to descend the shaft. Then the workers hardly put up a grand row of bricks at that spot.

The frequency of the inspector's visits to each bit of work were found marked by this extra ring of bricks here and there, instead of along the whole length of the sewer."

The writer of the pamphlet sums up his review of the system of direct employing labor by the city as follows:

"When we thus find even rural districts giving up the contractor system, it is surprising that the City Council of Glasgow constructs its own tramcars and the City Council of Manchester manufactures its own bass-brooms, or even that the ultra-conservative Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London, virtually at the instance of the Corporation, have their own wagons, harness, and horses, all, as they proudly declare 'by their own staff.' The superiority of direct municipal employment under salaried supervision to the system of letting contracts to contractors has in fact been slowly borne in on the best municipal authorities all over the country by their own administrative experience quite irrespective of social or political theories."

If such a system has been proved to be invariably beneficial to the taxpayers in Great Britain, why should it not work well in this country? Or must we rest satisfied with the uncomplimentary objection, heard in some quarters, that municipal officials in this country are less trustworthy than those employed in British communities.

Assemblyman Mellick thinks that Uncle Sam is just as able to look after the Yosemite Valley as he is to take care of the Yellowstone Park, and will introduce a bill to turn the valley of the Great Bear over to the national government, which ought to pass under suspension of rules. That will lead up to the abolishment of a very expensive, and, let us add, very useless commission.

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People should learn that extravagance and vulgar display is one thing and that parsimonious shabbiness is another; and that there should be a happy medium between the two, such

as is pleasing to conservative and sensible people walking in the light of God's countenance.

THEY VOTED WISELY.

The action of the Democratic and Populist Senators who voted for the bill for an international monetary conference, as most of them did, is commendable. The reasons given by them for so voting are sound—viz., that as the people gave a majority to the Republican electors at the last Presidential election, the Republican party should be permitted to carry out the instructions of the people without factions opposition from those who are of opposite opinions. This is sound and patriotic doctrine. If the Senators of the opposition gave utterance to these sentiments in good faith, they thereby did credit to themselves as Senators and as citizens.

The principles of the Republican platform were triumphant at the national election held in November. Those principles are therefore clearly entitled to a fair trial. If they prove to be wrong, or inadequate for the accomplishment of good results, let them be discredited and abandoned. Let us let them first be given a fair trial.

The Republican platform, among other things, declared for international bimetallism. The bill which on Friday passed the Senate by a vote of 46 to 4 was a practical and necessary step toward the accomplishment of that object. The Republican party is willing to assume all responsibility for this measure, and if it shall fail to accomplish the desired results, it will not be for want of conscientious efforts on the part of its promoters.

The people of this nation, at the election of November, 1896, also pronounced emphatically in favor of the principle of tariff protection. It is morally incumbent upon the Senators and Representatives of the opposition to permit the Republicans in both houses to enact into law the verdict of the people. Will they do this? Will they permit the Republicans in Congress to pass such a tariff bill as the majority may deem beneficial and wise? The same arguments that obtained as regards the bill for an international monetary conference apply with precisely the same force and effect as regards the tariff. The Democratic and Populist Senators who felt bound to vote for the monetary conference bill must persevere for the Republican tariff bill if they propose to wear the jewelry of

the misers who hoard their lucre in the dingy vaults of safe-deposit companies; engineer corners in wheat or corn or coal; or create Black Fridays in stock markets; or sweep the life out of the poor devils of speculators who are

To most people's way of looking at things, the wealthy who set their incomes afloat among the flower-growers, decorators, musicians, cooks, scullions, bakershop, candy factories and such, are a pesky sight better citizens than the misers who hoard their lucre in the dingy vaults of safe-deposit companies; engineer corners in wheat or corn or coal; or create Black Fridays in stock markets; or sweep the life out of the poor devils of speculators who are

For, if rumor is to be believed, the dollar has no tougher and harder-hearted task-master in all the wide world over than this same Russell Sage aforsaid, who pinches the eagle on the wing, and sweeps up the wealth of the nation until the bird is dead.

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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Jan. 30.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.10; at 5 p.m., 30.12. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 49 deg. and 56 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 80 per cent; 5 p.m., 77 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 6 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 4 miles. Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum temperature, 45 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., clear; 5 p.m., cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Council has passed an ordinance to keep the sidewalks clean, but the air is still polluted by the smoke that is belched from chimney stacks in the business district. Clear air is a good thing, and the expense of preventing its pollution by smoke is not great.

One hears criticism—and with reason—of the system that allows a prurient crowd to fall a hall of justice where a brute is being tried for assaulting a young girl, but what of the action of parents who permit a child to go out riding with a stable hand who is comparatively unknown to them? Considering the safety allowed to young girls, nowadays, the wonder is that tragedies are not more frequent.

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Although three weeks have elapsed since David McAdams was murdered at Lamanda Park, no arrest has yet been made, and apparently no material evidence has been discovered by the authorities. The theory of suicide, which was advanced by some of McAdams's neighbors immediately after the tragedy, seems untenable, and has been rejected by the police, as well as by the Coroner's jury. Unless active steps are taken soon to unearth the criminal, there is serious danger that he will escape unpunished.

It should not take the Council more than a few minutes to sit down upon the outrageous proposition that has been advanced by a firm of speculators to disfigure the corners of the principal streets in the city with advertising sign posts. The leading thoroughfares in this city are already sufficiently disfigured with rough-hewn posts erected by the telegraph, telephone, electric-light and electric-railroad companies, and the wires attached to them, without the addition of such monstrosities as those suggested. The streets of the average American city are an eye-sore to a person with any degree of esthetic feeling. There ought to be some limit to this sort of thing.

This is the last week of the Home Products Exposition. Those who have not yet visited the show should not fail to do so during the coming week. The attendance so far, while not so large as it might have been, has been encouraging to the managers, who have worked hard to make the affair a success. It is really a creditable exposition for Los Angeles, to be arranged in so short time, and has been very favorably commented upon by visitors from the East, most of whom had no idea that the city had made such progress in the line of manufactures.

LA FIESTA.

Elaborate Preparations for the Queen's First Appearance.

The Ball Committee of La Fiesta has formulated a general plan of that opening event of the carnival, that will eclipse in splendor and novelty any of the previous balls given under the auspices of the fiesta. As the Queen will make her first public appearance on that occasion, it is intended that she shall be introduced to her loyal subjects in a most gorgeous manner.

Her Majesty, surrounded by her ladies of honor, prime minister and pages, will appear in rich court costume and the Royal Lancers, the organization that contributed so much last year to the luster of the Queen's household, will also be in attendance.

Hazard's Pavilion, that has been secured for all the indoor events of La Fiesta, will be artistically decorated with fine flowers and vines. Two orchestras will be engaged, one to provide music for the promenade concert and another to furnish the dancing party.

Admission to the ball can only be had by invitation, and the price of tickets has been placed at \$5 for lady and gentleman, including supper. Some novel and unique features will be introduced, as the committee is determined to make the event not only a worthy introduction of the Queen, but one that in point of pomp and splendor will far exceed any ball ever given in California.

"Among the many innovations will be a minutiae, in which sixteen or twenty young society ladies will participate. After the grand march is made, the floor will be cleared and amidst the glittering rays of colored calcium lights the young ladies will perform the stately and graceful movements of the minutiae."

A delightful spot by a beautiful lake in the heart of the mountains; good hotel, good boating and hunting, mud and mineral baths, and is reached in four hours. Excursion tickets. Ticket office, No. 200 Spring street.

PLUCKY MRS. MONCKTON.

FRIGHTENS A BOLD ROBBER FROM HER HUSBAND'S STORE.

Daring Attempt to Hold Up the Proprietor of a Drug Store on the Edge of the Business District. No Arrests Made.

Mrs. Monckton, wife of a druggist at the corner of Seventh and Pearl streets, is a very plucky little woman, and her bravery prevented last Friday evening one of the boldest robbers ever attempted in this city.

About 9:30 o'clock, a very erect, cleanly-shaven man about 30 years of age, entered the door of the drug store and advanced to the cigar counter.

The druggist was all alone in the store, and was bending over his books. He looked sharply at the newcomer, who returned his gaze unflinchingly, and in imperative tones called for a bottle of medicine, which is kept in a case near the rear of the store. Lying at the druggist's right hand was a revolver.

Something in the man's demeanor aroused his suspicion, and involuntarily he placed his hand over the weapon. He was undecided whether to take the revolver with him or leave it, but finally decided on the latter course, and walked toward the rear to obtain the medicine. He had not taken even a step before he heard a rattle of the keys of the cash register standing close to the cigar counter.

Monckton turned and saw the customer behind the counter. At the same instant the robber covered him with a handkerchief and told him to throw up his hands. "Never mind," said the druggist, as he threw himself to the floor.

Then he gave a cry for the police and regaining his feet, dashed across to the other side of the store, and sought refuge in the rear, behind the prescription counter.

The unusual noise aroused the attention of Mrs. Monckton, who was upstairs. For a long time she had been in fear of robbers, and it instantly flashed across her mind that the unwelcome visitor had come. Bravely she darted down stairs and opened the door leading to the store. The robber had remained behind the cash register, and when Mrs. Monckton burst through the door he was standing very erect. He skirted behind her as she sprang across the room and threw herself against the door, at the same time calling, "Hold him!"

By this time the robber concluded that it was time for him to get out and the partition between the drugstore and the rear of the store was broken through by the plucky little woman who had thrown her weight.

When he reached it he placed his hand on the door knob, and thrust his revolver close to Mrs. Monckton's head. She drew back and the robber promptly pulled open the door and stepped out just as she reached for his coat tails. Then she set up a cry for the police, and called to her husband to know if there were any more of them back there. He replied in the negative, and joined his wife. They were sent to the Police Station, and officers and detectives were sent out to investigate, but they were unsuccessful in their quest of the robber.

Redlands people want the Legislature to remove the 50-cent tax limit from towns, to enable them to use the county assessments and have the county collect the taxes. It is claimed that by avoiding duplicate assessments and tax collections that city would save fully \$1000 per year, and every other town in the State would save proportionately. All that is required is to raise the tax limit, as the laws now provide the proper machinery.

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Bab Discusses the
Virtue of Patriotism.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

THERE is an undoubted lack of pride in the average American. I don't mean a lack of personal pride, or, to put it plainer, lack of pride in himself, but there is a lack of pride in that which is distinctly American. When he gets rich, the average American talks about the Alps, tells you the exact height of the most wonderful peak, lingers over the dangers of climbing, and never troubles himself to remember there are out in Colorado, great mountains and deep valleys in any one of which the entire Alps could be hidden away like a Christmas gift in a stocking. He talks about the balmy air of Italy, forgetting Florida and California; and then, he is, in addition to being unpatriotic, too often unfaithful—I mean unfaithful to his public ideals. The whole English nation, notwithstanding, he is out of power, and is an old man, worships the great statesman William Ewart Gladstone, and recognizes his powerful brain while claiming him as its own.

AMERICAN FICKLENESSES.

With the average American, age kills a public favorite. The fact that his man may not, perhaps, be at his best blots out the great mental deeds that were the children of his brain, and statesmen and writers and painters, and actors, are spoken of as belonging to the past as soon as their years are many. The average American is not only fickle, but ungrateful. The actress of yesterday did great work, but is today, beginning to show some wrinkles on her face, the result of giving to an ungrateful public the best of her life, physically and mentally; and the very public that threw roses to her yesterday, today looks through a magnifying glass, sees only her wrinkles, forgets the good acting, shrugs its shoulders and says:

"She's growing old; I don't want to see her act any more." Ten to one she is a better actress than ever before. A great theatrical critic once said: "No woman under 40 can play Juliet as it should be played; and yet, no woman over 40 can absolutely look the part; which will you have, art without beauty, or beauty without art?" Mary Anderson knew her own people. When she was at her best, when she was really acting well, a something she did not always do, when she was most popular, she bowed her good-by to the fickle American public and gracefully retired.

The English look with delight at the dignified old lady and say: "That is our Mrs. Dash, who was a great beauty and a great artist and we must always have the hand of applause for her." The French is giving its recognition, its applause, its crown of honor, to a great artist who is over 50, and a grandmother. Would the American public do that? Certainly not. No matter how great was the art, there would be hundreds who would forget all about it, and simply remember the years and the grandchild, refusing to think even of good work that had been offered to it. The writer of yesterday is still today, as a man who, in his time worked out but now does nothing but poor work. There are no thanks given for that which did entertain, and the effort made by age to still interest is not appreciated. My friend, you know that I am telling the truth.

ADMIRATION OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

And what do you suppose evoked it? The seeing a woman who is now more beautiful than she ever was before; who is singing better than ever she did before; who is greeted by thousands, with applause; and that woman is—Lillian Russell. A clever woman who knows her public. If she were an English woman, or a French woman, she would be held up by the nation to which she belonged as the most beautiful woman of the day, and there would be special pride felt by each person who saw her in having been born in the same country. The French, today, have few beautiful women, but they pick out the one or two who have greatest claim to beauty and elevate them, and talk about them, and have pictures of them broadcast, and if you happen to admire one of them a French woman quickly assures you of her French birth, and expresses a national pride in her. When Mrs. Langtry was at the height of her beauty the bobby at the corner, the driver on the bus, as well as the men and women in all the other classes of life, eagerly claimed her good looks as English—and so they were very distinctly. But we accept the beauty of Lillian Russell, in the same careless way that we do our peaches, our oranges, our grapes, our melons, our magnolias, jessamines, or roses. It's all right. And yet, for a nation to have one beautiful woman in a century means a great deal. At the play the other night, I did not look at the face of Lillian Russell. It is absolutely perfect. And, unlike most perfect faces, it possesses that great charm of showing the varying moods. The smile is dimpled; the sympathetic look has that droop of the eyelids that makes it really sympathetic; while the scornful expression has the curl of the lip that at once makes you see how perfect the lip is, and which tells the story of the emotion felt at the time.

I LIKE TO LOOK AT THE BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

As I like to look at the beautiful picture; and after looking at a beautiful woman I invariably go to one of the big libraries, get those rare and valuable books in which are the pictures of great beauties, as well as their histories, and I never, which historical beauty the beauty of today is like. It didn't take very long to find the two women whom Lillian Russell most resembles—Louise la Valliere and Mme. Recamier. Her eyes those deep blue eyes that are almost brown are exactly the shape of the eyes of the loving and lovable la Valliere. The well-shaped nose, the broad, white forehead, the chin that is at once feminine and yet does not lack strength, reproduce those features of Recamier, while the soft golden hair, curling about the head, the sloping shoulders, the white, round throat, correspond to those of la Valliere, and the round arm, with its delicate wrist, small hand and tapering fingers is like the arm shown in the famous picture of the beauty of the First Empire, by David, reclining on a couch of that period. I should like to see a picture

GARBAGE ET AL.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE RUNS THE GAMUT OF VITAL ISSUES.

PAPER ON THE DISPOSAL OF KITCHEN REFUSE READ AND DISCUSSED.

LEAGUE NEWLY CHRISTENED.

ACTION LEFT TO PROVIDENCE AND THE MEN.

FROM THE CANS TO SONG BIRDS BY WAY OF CHARITY—STREET CLEANING AND THE BEST METHODS OF FUMIGATION.

Kitchen refuse and how to dispose of it formed the main subject of discussion yesterday afternoon at the meeting of what used to be the Woman's Sound Money League. The meeting was well attended, for there are few housewives in Los Angeles whose souls have not been stirred to the depths by the miserably inefficient arrangements for disposing of garbage, and by the intolerable insolence and extortions of many of the collectors.

In spite of this depth of feeling on the subject, however, the deliberations of the club resembled the far-famed assemblies of the King of France and his 50,000 men. After a long discussion the idea of any effective action on the matter was abandoned for the present, and the ladies went by easy stages through the subject of fumigation to charity and the best method of stopping the wholesale destruction of song birds.

The first business that came up after the meeting had been called to order by the president, Mrs. D. G. Stephens, was the selection of a suitable name for the club. Woman's Sound Money League represented a society that had lost upon the election of McKinley, the rank and file of its existence, and was anxious to convey the organization into a class for the promotion and improvement of society at large.

Mrs. Frank Wiggins suggested the advisability of calling it simply "The Woman's League," as such a name would fit the club from top to bottom listed over all fields of thought and action, and prescribed no boundary lines to be stepped over. This sensible proposal was finally put to the vote and carried, but not before a number of other names had been suggested by different members of the club.

One lady proposed "The Quid Nunc Club" as a name at once unique and scholarly, or, if that failed to win approval, "The True Temperance Club." Another thought that "Woman's National Polity Club" would be neat, concise and expressive. Other suggestions favored "Woman's Civic Club," "Woman's Economic Club," and "Woman's General Educational League." One loyal soul proposed "The Woman's Educational Club of Southern California," as a neat and handy little appellation that would yet carry weight with the Philistines. "The Woman's Twentieth Century Club" was selected because a club of that name already existed in Los Angeles, and "The Woman's Municipal League" and "Woman's Reform League" were turned down as retrospective.

After this extensive assortment of fancy names had been spread before the club, there was a pause, and then Mrs. Stephens requested some one to move the adoption of the first, so that everything might proceed in regular order on that occasion. The resolution was made promptly, and before it was aware of what had happened, the Woman's League found itself christened and the decks cleared for action on the fumigation question.

Mrs. Sarah Longstreth was then introduced by the president, and proceeded to read the paper she had prepared on the disposal of kitchen refuse. The burning of garbage back in the cans, the burning of the cabbage leaves and old tin cans, incinerated out of Jerusalem and cremated in Gehenna. This manner of disposing of garbage obtains much favor in modern times, and Mrs. Longstreth gave many instances of its success in distant cities.

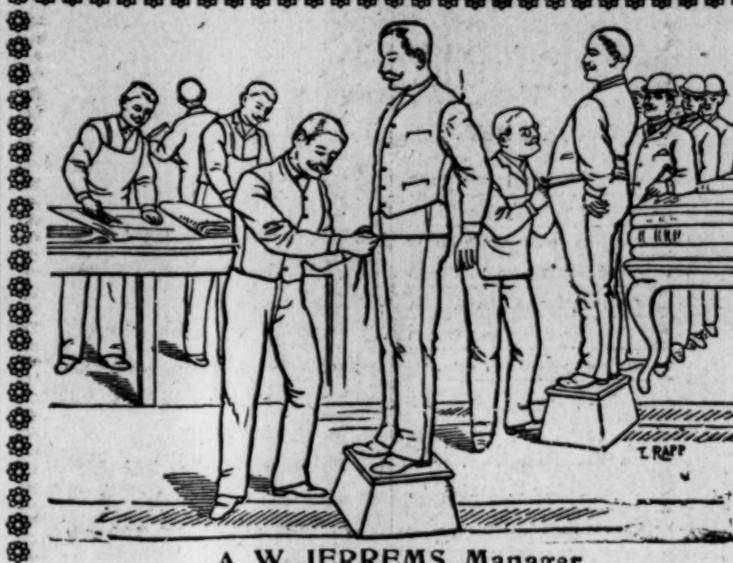
Garbage appropriations in some American cities were detailed, and the methods of scientific collection, the speaker expressing a reasonable certainty that the middle-class woman, before Los Angeles got into the line of progressively methods by making ordinances for the benefit of the citizens instead of the contractors, and seeing that they were carried out. The regulation of the city fathers and mothers, and saw that neither of their favorite contractors received a sharp and effective raking at the hands of Mrs. Longstreth. The series of odorous cans that fringe the curbside sidewalks were shown up, and also the various and peculiar methods of the collector who chooses only the part that best pleases him, carefully leaving the rest for the luckless housekeeper to dispose of as she can without the aid of the city's crutches.

The woman who is having her face steamed wonders what a beauty like Miss Russell does for her complexion. The woman who is being massaged every day and eating special food that she may grow fat, wonders what she does to keep her arms so round and white and plump. The woman who is taking a little cologne on a lump of sugar to brighten her eyes wonders what a beauty does to cause her eyes to glitter so. And the woman who is putting all sorts of stuff on her hair to make it glossy, or wavy, or thick, or long wonders what a beauty uses on her hair. Ah, my friend, a beauty is like a poet. She is born, not made.

WE WHO ARE NOT BEAUTIES, MAY

improve ourselves by special treatments, special diets, special exercise, and special and constant good temper, but one must be born beautiful. It is a great gift—to a woman—and no woman can be blamed for wishing to be a beauty. People who are not good-looking are prone to talk about the fatal gift of beauty, but I doubt its fatality in any but a pleasant way. It is a fine thing to be a beautiful woman. In history, we love the beautiful women, while we accord only a rather cold admiration to the great women. There is something about a beautiful woman that appeals to men and women in every state or condition of life; and in every country or country there is felt a proprietary right in the beauty who is born to it and which belongs to it. But we Americans are only patriotic one day in the year, and then we express it in a way that doesn't last—that goes like a rocket and comes down like a stick. I wonder why we lack this fine virtue—this virtue of patriotism! Nowadays, we can be inoculated with almost everything, wouldn't it be a good idea to the coming administration to inoculate the nation, free of charge, with patriotism? If you will stand the pain of it, my next-door neighbor will, and so will

BAB.



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A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Commercial Advertiser sends to that paper from Paris this interesting gossip about the great diva, Adelina Patti.

"I saw Patti at the Hotel Continental today; she has grown stouter, but is still a charming Patti, beautiful, robust, jocund and strong.

"She is on her way to Nice, where she will create the chief role in Andre Pollonnais' 'Dolores.' Patti's youth is not persistent, as we who have heard her during her last American tourne well known. Still, she has preserved much of the beauty of her one-time flawless voice. Patti has never wasted her heart in song, nor teased her vocal chords with cigarettes and champagne. (Were I Calve in a decade?) She was never pulsified, her sapphire voice, defecated of all passion, was just the sort of voice to stand the wear and tear of glory, time and matrimony. And then what care she has taken of herself."

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"(I should like to see Patti as Pierrot—Pierrot qui me passionne.)"

The preeminent feature of the new bill at the Orpheum this week will be the far-famed Swedish ventriloquist, Lundström, with his interesting company of automatons.

"The Devil's Disciple" is the latest play by George Bernard Shaw, author of "Arms and the Man."

Maurice Barrymore's starring venture, which the chief figure was not only a leading actor but author, has collapsed.

Joseph Jefferson says of high bats in the theater that "they are good backgrounds for the woman's faces, but poor foregrounds for comedy."

The latest craze is the bargain made, a step taken by the high-priced masters of the country to compete with the continental towns.

"Die Versunkene Glocke," Hauptmann's last play, is to be seen at the Paris Theatre de l'Oeuvre, under the title of "Les Cloches Englonées."

Dr. Ibsen's new play, "John Gabriel Borkman," is about to appear simultaneously in Norwegian, English, French, German and Russian.

The title has not yet been selected for the new pastoral play of New England life which Manager Brady will give a Broadway production this spring.

Bayreuth, as yet, boasts no marble monument to the Meister. So one is to be built in a temple with cupola and colonades and a statue of Wagner.

The three sensational acrobats, Ara Ebra and Vara, are booked to appear in a new act pronounced the equal, in the way of acrobatics, of any ever seen on the Orpheum stage. This troupe will visit Europe, whence come all the greatest performers in this line, and in their native land they are said to rank at the very top of their lively profession. Their feats embrace almost everything that is wonderful and difficult in the way of leaps, tumbling, hand and head balancing, contortion, feats, somersaults, pyramid tricks, etc.

A new sketch by Hayes, Lytton and Bryan is one of the attractions that promises to win big favor this week. They are clever actors and whatever they present in the way of comedy is sure to be well done.

Charles Wayne, who is the merriest of the boys down for a fresh budget of fun in song and jest, and the celebrated playwright and poet, Wayne never repeats, and his contribution to the bill is sure to be full of laughs and as breezy as a sou'wester at sea.

The two Bostons, with their clever dogs and Anna Caldwell, the lively soubrette, complete the programme. The two usual performances today.

* * *

"M. Barnes of New York," the diverting drama founded upon Archibald Clavering Gunter's celebrated novel of that name which has been read the world over, will be the attraction for the coming week at the Burbank Theater, and marks a distinct advance on the part of the manager in that it is the production of one of the highest-priced plays at popular prices.

The different acts of this play exploit a series of stage pictures noted for their intensity and strong coloring.

Act one contains the extraordinary duel on the beach at Altona, reproducing a picture at once intense and symmetrical, the spirited bearing of the duelists, the good-natured meddlesomeness of "Barnes of New York," the garrulity of the jolly little inn-keeper, and by the thrilling sorrow of the amazons and grizzly-bitten sister, leads up naturally to the picturesquely tableau of the Corsican maiden, surrounded by the group of which her dead brother's body is the central figure. In the second act is the celebrated railroad journey from Paris to Nice, in which Mr. Barnes, in the haughty and beautiful English girl (Endi Austruther) into permitting herself to know the dashing young American. Acts three and four take place in the garden of the Villa Monte Carlo, where here that the two girls come together, despite the efforts of Mr. Barnes, and Endi learns that Marina is the angel of the Egyptian hospital who has saved her brother's (Endi Austruther) life, because he was wounded in Altona. The comedy ends in introduced in the person of the precocious Maude Charters, who insists upon growing too tall for her dresses, and the love episode occurs of Endi and Mr. Barnes, as well as of Marina and the young English lieutenant. The curtain falls on the two sisters in Marina's old home in Bocorano, where the Corsican wedding is celebrated with local customs and fêtes. The arrival of Barnes, who has come to save the brother of Endi from the vendetta, the romantic and intense scenes in the bridal chamber from which Story has painted his famous picture,

and the pathetic yet joyful denouement where love conquers even the undying hate and awful oath of the vendetta.

The engagement is for one week and a Saturday matinee.

Modjeska fills a place on the American stage that time can never efface. The page that she is making in its history is filled with words of tenderness, gentleness and mutual respect. Aside from the fact that she is peculiar in her chosen calling and simulates every phase of passion incident to the feminine heart, she has an additional accomplishment in that she is a master of stage technique, and combines in a manner that is unique, perhaps, any other woman of the stage, the position of inventor, producer and player. Her forthcoming engagement will be fraught with more interest than any she has ever played in the West, for it has not appeared before the footlights for nearly a season, and Manager Al Hayman having induced her to play a limited season, has arranged for her appearance here among a very few other cities, beginning on Wednesday evening, February 10. On the evening of Friday evening she will present Sudermann's intensely strong play, "Magda," on Thursday evening and at the Saturday matinee Schiller's immortal drama, "Mary Stuart," and Saturday night "Macbeth."

A play of handsome fame, "Shore Acres," will shortly come to the Los Angeles Theater under the management of Frank Conant. It was during the long run of "Shore Acres" at Dr. Thorne's New York, that Henry Irving first saw this great American drama. The Society of American Dramatists had invited the distinguished English actor to witness, as their guest, the best American play yet written, and it was "Shore Acres" that he was taken to see. Many times since that Mr. Irving has spoken of the many beautiful and picturesque scenes in the play, and he always advises Englishmen to see the performance.

THE BUNCH LIGHT.

She was tall and she was stately and her style was donnair.

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"En passant here is a story which was told by Capt. Kelly, who was in command of the ship in which Patti came to Australia. There was a cow which furnished milk for a dozen babies that were on board. A week out the milk began to fail; instead of providing ten quarts or so the dutiful animal furnished bare quarts and no more, failing to drink their mothers and fathers wept and swore after their kind. So Capt. Kelly set a watch on that cow. And about 2 in the morning Signor Nicolin was discovered patiently and slyly milking the beast. That Patti might not be deprived of her milk bath in the morning.

"This lesson teaches, little children, that Nicolin was destined to become a good husband."

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Jan. 30.

FAILURES IN 1896. In its issue of January 22, Bradstreet's publishes a series of interesting tables, showing the business failures during the year 1896, proportioned as to various sections of the country, and as to the causes which led to the failures. The total number of failures during the year in the United States was 15,094, being the largest within a calendar year ever reported, except in 1893, a year of panic.

In reporting business failures, causes of enterprise failure have been omitted, and as these data have been collected for a series of years, they acquire more value. It should be borne in mind that causes of business failure assigned are those to which failures are primarily due. For this examination eleven primary causes of business failure and embarrassment are classified as follows:

(a) Due to faults of those failing—
Incompetence—(1) Incompetence (irrespective of other causes); (2) inexperience, without other incompetence; (3) lack of capital, or the reverse, i.e., trying to do too much business for capital employed; (4) unwise granting of credits.

Neglect of business—(1) Speculation (outside regular business); (2) neglect (due to doubtful habits); (3) personal extravagance.

Fraudulent disposition of property, (b). Not due to faults of those failing.

Disaster (fire, flood, crop failure, commercial crisis).

Failure of others, or apparently solvent debtors.

Speculation and undue competition.

The following table shows the number of failures in the United States during the past four years, classified as to causes:

FAILURES DUE TO	No. 1896	No. 1895	No. 1894	No. 1893
Incompetence	1,882	1,781	1,794	2,546
Inexperience	688	518	538	949
Lack of capital	4,699	4,255	4,285	5,194
Failure of others	653	603	532	726
Extravagance	297	219	212	301
Neglect	149	128	135	182
Competition	345	333	321	481

Speculation—(1) Pure Luck, tierces, 5%; kettle rendered, in fancy 50-lb. tubs, 6; Ivory land compound, 5%; Roxelone, 5%; White Label lard, tierces, 5%.

Total 15,094 12,182 18,958 15,508

The failures in the Pacific States during the same period were as follows:

FAILURES DUE TO	No. 1896	No. 1895	No. 1894	No. 1893
Incompetence	296	253	345	292
Inexperience	27	77	67	94
Lack of capital	256	499	555	501
Failure of others	75	41	31	36
Extravagance	4	14	9	10
Neglect	26	20	20	17

Speculation—(1) Pure Luck, tierces, 5%; kettle rendered, in fancy 50-lb. tubs, 6; Ivory land compound, 5%; Roxelone, 5%; White Label lard, tierces, 5%.

Total 1297 1183 1184 1198

Commenting upon the lesson to be drawn from these figures, Bradstreet's says:

"Lack of capital continues a primary obstacle in the path of those in business, contributing one-third of the whole number of failures in 1896, which was also true in 1895 and 1894. Next in importance as a cause of failure, more particularly since 1892, is that referred to as disaster, in which business embarrassments due to commercial fires and floods are included. This total amounts to about one-fourth of the whole number of failures reported for 1896, which was also true in 1895 and 1894, although the proportion was somewhat smaller. The remaining cause of panic in that year being primarily responsible for the increased proportion since. Inexperience or incompetence in business, irrespective of other causes, such as lack of capital or trying to do too much business for capital employed, or unwise granting of credits, was the cause of an increase of about one-third of the total number of failures in this class in 1896, the total in 1895 being nearly equal to that in 1894, but about 70 per cent. of the total in 1893. There is less concern for failures due to fraudulent disposition of property in 1896—1395, a jump of nearly 22 per cent; the total in 1895 was 1154, compared with 1022 in 1894. In 1893, however, the class of failures in 1893 constitute three-fourths of the total number reported."

The proportion of failures due to lack of capital was 31.1 per cent. in 1896 and 33.2 per cent. in 1895, against 34.4 per cent. in 1894, and 29.6 per cent. in 1893, pointing to a decreasing ratio of failures from this cause during the recent period of special causes of failure. Business embarrassments which were the outcome of commercial crises and influences based upon such disturbances amounted to 27.5 per cent. in 1896, 24.9 per cent. of the whole number in 1895, against 25.9 per cent. in 1894, and 22.3 per cent. in 1893. Failure due to incompetency in business amounted to about 20 per cent. in 1896, to less than 14 per cent. of the total number in 1895, whereas in 1894 it was 14.1 per cent. and 1893 16.4 per cent. Failures due to fraud or dishonesty of property amounted to 9.2 per cent. of the total number in 1896, to about 9 per cent. of all failures reported in 1895, but in 1894 the total was only 8 per cent. and in 1893 it was only 7.4 per cent. The small proportion due primarily to fraudulent disposition of property was 10.3 per cent."

COMMERCIAL.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK. There is, without doubt, much complaint among local merchants in regard to the condition of business during the past few months. It is not that business has fallen off in what was previously normal, but that there is a general impression abroad to the effect that immediately after the election there would be a boom in all lines of business. People did not stop to think that it was not necessarily to come some time for things to take care of themselves, and for preparations to be completed to make the "wheels go round."

While business is not in altogether a flourishing condition in Los Angeles, it is the general opinion of those who have transacted business through the country of late that business here is better than it is in any other city on the Coast, and probably in any other city of the size in the country.

Southern Californians, indeed, have every reason to be satisfied with the local outlook. The abundant rains that have fallen insure a good crop of grain, and there is every indication that high prices will be received for the coming crop, which will undoubtedly be marketed in the West. The orange-growers are getting good prices for their fruit, and deciduous fruit is in better demand than it has been for some time past.

Then again, there is a certainty that one, and a probability that another great improvement will be commenced very shortly, either of which alone will distribute a large amount of money in this section, and lead to other important developments. The first of these is the deepwater harbor, to be located either in San Pedro or Santa Monica, probably at the former point, and the other the Salt Lake railway, the commencement of work upon which will undoubtedly be followed by a corresponding improvement in the port of the West, especially in Southern California. The orange-growers are getting good prices for their fruit, and deciduous fruit is in better demand than it has been for some time past.

Add to these bright prospects the

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

JANUARY 31, 1897.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

fact that I Angeles enjoys a mild and delightful climate, when the eastern cities are buried in snow, or swept by blizzards, and certainly the business men of this city are unreasonable if they complain of their lot.

THE ACETYLENE SCHEME. The United States Investor of recent date contains a long article in regard to a company known as the Electro Gas Company, which was organized for the purpose of exploiting a new illuminant known as acetylene, concerning which great things have been promised during the past year. According to the United States Investor, the outlook for those who have bought stock in this company is not very bright. Briefly stated, the company, which is owned by the Electro Gas Company having already received in dividends far more than the face value of their shares, the capital stock is now \$100,000, and the other companies connected with the manufacture have proved very remunerative. The total rights sold are estimated all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and the total cash received from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. 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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



PASADENA.

THE LAMANDA PARK MYSTERY HAS NOT BEEN SOLVED.

David McAdam's Murderer Has Not Yet Been Arrested—Farewell Banquet to a Departing Mason. The Tax Question and Proposed Economies in City Expenses.

PASADENA, Jan. 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] The mystery surrounding the death of David W. McAdam was finally solved yesterday afternoon. No evidence has yet been discovered that would warrant any arrests, but it is understood that the authorities entertain no doubt that McAdam was murdered. At first the theory of suicide found some credence and some circumstances lent color to the belief that McAdam died by his own hand. Later investigations, however, showed almost conclusively that it was a case of murder. Whether the crime was committed by a personal enemy to settle a private feud, or whether the assassin had merely intended a burglary is still a matter of speculation. Three weeks have passed since the tragedy occurred, and apparently the police are no nearer to a solution of the crime than they were at the outset.

The details of the murder were published in the Times. Late Sunday night, January 10, two shots were heard from McAdam's store, when the neighbors reached the scene, McAdams was found upon the floor with a bullet through his body. The back door was open, and the till had been rifled. McAdam had lived only a few hours, and in his dying statement he said that he had been sleeping in the store and was roused by the noise of some one moving about. He sprang up and fired at the intruder, who returned fire with fatal effect. The assassin made good his escape.

The murder caused a profound sensation and it is still possible that the murderer may be discovered. So far, however, no clue has been found, which gives reason to fear that he may escape the penalty of his crime.

FAREWELL BANQUET.

A farewell banquet in honor of J. B. Hughes, was given in Masonic Hall on Friday evening by the local members of the order. About seventy of them were present. The occasion was Mr. Hughes' departure today for Mexico on a business trip. Past Master C. J. Willits acted as master of ceremonies and remarks were made by Dr. E. H. Gallopin, Col. W. W. Polk, Dr. Jones, Dr. W. D. Turner, Prof. J. D. Graham, Judge Wad, Capt. Wakeley and Mr. Hughes. The programme was pleasantly varied with singing, a quartette composed of Charles A. Smith, Dr. Parker, E. F. Howard and Mr. Edwards.

THEATRE.

At Monday's meeting of the Council, City Attorney W. E. Arthur is expected to present a report of his mission at Sacramento. It is quite likely that the opponents of the increase in the tax limit may also be on hand. It is urged in many quarters that at this time, when the city expenses are so serious, it would be exceedingly unwise to increase the burden by the purchase of parks. Much as they may be needed, they could only be acquired through an issue of bonds, and any increase in the bonded indebtedness would of course increase the amount of taxes.

The economists urge that steps should rather be taken to reduce the city's expenditures. It is probably true that some of the city departments are already overburdened as far as possible, but in others retrenchment is feasible. The sewer farm is said to be needlessly expensive. When it was started it was expected that it would prove a source of revenue to the city, but it has been from the beginning a loss. The record of the cost of the city, after making allowance for funds supplied to the fire and street departments, over \$5000. It is time that some unusual expenses were incurred, but even after a proper deduction on this account, the cost of running the farm is said to be excessive.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Ramon Sotelo went on a foot yesterday and created a disturbance. He was brought before Recorder Rosister today who imposed sentence of \$5 fine or five days in the County Jail.

Mrs. T. A. Winter and her son of Coville, Wash., are in Pasadena today. They are visiting Mrs. Winter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, No. 115, Main street.

WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT.

The following are the committees which have the management of Mrs. Winter's Parliament to be held in this city on Monday and Tuesday.

Introduction—Mrs. G. H. Deere, Mrs. E. V. Goff, Mrs. J. S. Noyes, Mrs. M. E. Hewitt, Mrs. S. J. Ford, and Mrs. Susie Cunningham.

Crown—Misses Rose, Mrs. A. P. Johnson, Dr. Lucy Gardner.

Decoration—Miss Hattie Baker, Mrs. S. Squires, Miss Fannie Miller, Mrs. J. H. Roe, Mrs. C. W. Sylvester, Mrs. M. Maybee.

Musical—Mrs. L. C. Waite, Mrs. Rockwood, Mrs. Minnie Aiguirre, Miss Rutherford, Miss Maggie Dyer, Beulah Hewitt, Helen Castileman, Blanchard, Edith Hersey.

Reception at Stations—Mrs. C. C. Trowbridge, Mrs. Sophia Webber, Mrs. M. E. Hewitt.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

The two Indians, José Domingo and Jesus Molino, arrested a few days since, have now been booked on the charge of rape on the person of the wife of María Mecha. The husband was stabbed in several places while attempting to rescue the woman from the two fiends. The case is an aggravated one, the assailants showing the utmost brutality, and it appears that the evidence against them is conclusive.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

R. Bush has once more been convicted for selling liquor in violation of law.

There is a stagnation about the packing-houses, due to the cold wave which has been sweeping over the East.

ANOTHER ROCK SOLD.

The "famous" clothing and men's furnishing goods, First and Spring, sold out yesterday to the Broadway Department Store, at a big discount. Immense sale shortly at Broadway Department Store, Fourth and Fifth streets.

A CHARMING KID TO SAN DIEGO.

Over the Surf line; sixty miles along the ocean beach. Excursion tickets, good for four and thirty days, at Santa Fe ticket offices.

ONTARIO, Jan. 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] The day of prayer for colleges was observed at Chaffey last Thursday. The students, many of the citizens, heard Dr. Goodwin, Rector, in the college chapel.

Rev. M. H. MacLeod, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, has handed in his resignation to the officials of the church and will accept a call to a church in Colorado.

Mrs. Sam S. Head died at her home, corner Eighth street and San Antonio avenue, Friday afternoon. The funeral occurs Sunday afternoon.

THE VILLE DE PARIS is showing new wash fabrics, new shirt waists, new ribbons and new embroideries.

POMONA.

Features and Effects of the Recent Storm.

POMONA, Jan. 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] The rainfall for this storm has been 1.05 inches, which aggregates for the season so far, one inch more than fell during the whole of last season. The halostorm seems to have been in spots, and much heavier at some points than others. It has stopped in the northern portion of the city and seems to have been virtually no rain, while at Chino the stones were very large, some on the ice, the order, two or three inches long and an inch or more through, while others appear to be only an eighth of an inch or less square. At this place the wind is reported to have dismantled the sugar factory of a smoke stack, and to have also unroofed a large surface to make it necessary to remove the sacks of sugar to prevent its being saturated.

In Pomona, or Second street, the half fell in solid balls about the size of "blue whistlers" or a large-sized buckshot, while in the extreme lower sheltered spots, protected by hedges or shrubs, there was plenty of rain, but not enough to be seen this morning. There has been no report of any damage done, however, in any of the fruit districts, the only damage reported being that to the sugar factory. The weather today has been warm, and bright, and this evening it is very cloudy, so that no danger of frost is anticipated.

The city has completed its survey of another roadway to the summit of San Gorgonio mountain, which will be an easier grade and give a better view of the surroundings.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

MINERS SET FORTH THEIR WANTS IN RESOLUTIONS.

The Perris Convention Attended by Many Representative Miners. Woman's Parliament—Charge of Rape Made Against Two Drunken Indians.

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] There were about fifty miners in attendance at the conference held in Perris Friday, representing almost every mining district of Southern California. W. F. Bray was called to the chair and J. B. Dennis made secretary. The result of the meeting was the passage of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that our representatives in Congress be instructed to use every effort to secure the passage of the Mineral Land Bill at the present session of Congress."

"Resolved, that our representatives in Congress be instructed to support and urge the adoption of the resolution recently introduced by Senator Perkins looking toward the establishment of a secretaryship of mines and minerals."

"Resolved, that our representatives in Congress be requested to support the passage of an amendment to section 10 of the recently enacted Statutes of the United States defining what shall constitute a placer claim."

"Resolved, that we are heartily in sympathy with the purpose and objects of the California State Miners' Association, and desire to co-operate therewith."

"Resolved, that we endorse and approve the State legislation proposed by the sub-committee of the California State Miners' Association, excepting this exception: That the act regarding the location and manner of recording lode and placer claims, etc., shall be amended in the following particulars: First, that it should provide definitely what shall constitute sufficient marking of the location of a mining claim upon the record; second, that it should recognize the recorder of a mining district as an officer within the State, empower him to use a seal, and authorize him to administer oaths, and that no notice of location should be filed for record by the recorder unless the same shall be sworn to, and in case the claim is located in an organized mining district, it shall first be recorded and attested by the district recorder of the district in which such claim is located."

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

This county receives \$4,176 of State school funds, of which this city received \$12,600; Escondido, \$1,184; National City, \$100.

Rev. J. N. Kennedy of Trinity Church, Los Angeles, is preaching a series of sermons in the Methodist Church, South.

G. W. Ireland transfers six gold claims in the Pichacho district to the Pleasides Mining Company for \$40,000.

Receiver W. W. Stewart of the Golden Cross mines has returned from Hedges.

D. L. Krebsinger is appointed assignee of Chapman & Cobb with a bond of \$400.

Marcus Martinez is to be the new pilot of the steamer Carlos Pacheco.

Mrs. Frank M. Wilson and son of Berkeley are at Coronado.

Steamer Mexico is due from San Francisco tonight.

A. Grout sues Joseph Winter on a note for \$338.

There have been light rains here for two days.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

VISIT OF GOV. BUDD AND THE LEGISLATORS.

Police Taking Up the Hobo Nuisance—Outstanding Bonds of the Linda Vista Association—San Diego Brevities.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a special train rolled into the Southern California railway station carrying Gov. Budd and a party of thirty people, including prominent legislators, all bent on examining proposed sites for a State normal school.

Among the visitors were Senators Thomas Flint, Jr.; D. L. Withington, E. C. Voorheis, J. H. Ehline, Edward W. F. Price, A. W. North; also Dr. A. M. Gardner of the Napa Asylum, with a number of ladies. At the luncheon, which was held at the Hotel Brewster, the party will go aboard the train to San Diego, where a special session of the legislature will be held.

SOMEBODY has started a rumor of a prospective townsite near where the home branch line of the Southern Pacific crosses the electric railway.

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